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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 264— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA FOR CALLING A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Premier To Make Declaration Of Policy On Nov. 15

R. T C TAMASHA TO END BY NOVEMBER 23

LONDON, November 11.

There has been no striking development in the private conference which has been held, up to yesterday. Attempts which have been made to restart conversations between the Hindus and the Moslems have so far proved abortive.

Hope has been definitely expressed by responsible delegates that last minute settlement of communal questions is probable on the eve of the next meeting of the Minorities Committee but that the hope seems to have completely vanished, though the Moslems are still carrying on informal discussions with other minor minorities with a view to present common front with regard to their special claims. Appreciable progress is reported to have been made towards understanding amongst this group.

MAHATMA AND SCHEME FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

After Mahatma Gandhi's return from Oxford it has been widely rumoured that he is strongly inclined to immediate acceptance of a scheme of provincial autonomy leaving the question of Federal Constitution to be examined by a Constituent Assembly composed only of the elected members of the new Provincial Legislatures.

UNFORTUNATE LEGACY.

Gandhiji is also reported to favour Corbett Scheme, which, in his opinion, affords some solution of the Minorities question in the Punjab but he is definitely opposed to granting any special concessions to any other minorities except the Moslems and Sikhs whose claims he considers to be "necessary evil and unfortunate legacy."

Mahatma Gandhi will probably repeat his views at the next meeting of Minorities Committee, though his idea of accepting the immediate scheme of Provincial autonomy is not shared by the leading delegates, particularly Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir C. Setalwad, Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who unanimously affirm that once a scheme of provincial autonomy is accepted Federation will absolutely recede into background and it will take long time to reopen question. Moreover to introduce provincial autonomy now and responsibility at Centre at a later stage will involve introduction of two bills in Parliament, one perhaps in summer of 1932 and other dealing with Federation later still.

This does not find favour with prominent Anglo-India delegates who view the present situation with great misgivings.

GOVT. DECLARATION ON NOVEMBER 15.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister is consulting his colleagues and is also interviewing others in order to arrive at a quick decision as the next meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and the Minorities Committee is likely to be held on November 15, at which Mr. MacDonald is expected to define Government's attitude. It is generally believed that Round Table Conference will conclude about 23rd November after two meetings of plenary session next week.

The Prime Minister interviewed Pandit Malaviya this morning at Downing Street.—Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

TO GO THROUGH FIERY ORDEAL AGAIN!

"We Do Not Believe In Theory Of Sweet Will Of Our Rulers".

GANDHIJI ON CONGRESS DEMAND.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A large crowd had to go disappointed from Friends House where Mahatma Gandhi appeared last night for the second time during his stay in London to talk with members of Fellowship of Reconciliation—an organisation working for International peace. Mahatma Gandhi used the occasion to explain at length how the Congress represented the masses of India. He said:

CONGRESS DEMAND.

You have asked me that, though there was a voice crying in India for freedom, whether there were enough people ready to shoulder the responsibility of the country. To me the question is quite reasonable. I shall endeavour as briefly as I can, to answer this important question. Let me tell you, that the real point at issue is the Congress Demand on the one hand, and if I can so put it, reluctance on the part of responsible men to respond to that Demand on the other. The Congress wants independence, which in other words means, it wants control over defence, external relations and Finance, i.e., partnership at will, determinable by either party. That is the substance of the Congress Demand, because the Congress honestly believes that the country has got capable hands to take over charge from foreign Government.

But on the part of responsible men, I have been seeing nothing during my wanderings and talks. On the other hand I find they are raising considerable difficulties in conceding what is the legitimate claim of the Congress. I shall tell you without any modesty that the Congress seeks and claims to represent the whole mass of India. Its claim cannot be disputed. You know, India is in villages and not in cities like Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. The Congress claims to represent also even the Princes inspite of themselves. Of course, it does not want to usurp their rights but does justice to them also so long as their claims do not become inconsistent with those of the teeming millions. At the same time the Congress offers the least resistance to them because, it engages itself in putting forth the claims on behalf of the masses.

"HAND OF GOD."

As you are devoted to seeking

(Continued on page 5).

A Million Lives At Altar Of Freedom.

GANDHIJI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING TO ENGLISH STUDENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Theatre of the London School of Economics did not suffice to accommodate the members of School's Students' Union, who assembled to hear Mahatma Gandhi. The audience consisted mostly of English students and was, perhaps the largest English audience, Gandhiji had addressed in England.

Mahatma Gandhi said that a wide gulf existed between him and the English people as the latter were under the influence of false history. He was striving to devise means for bridging the gulf.

Referring to his activities in connection with the Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi declared that it was easier to negotiate behind prison bars than at the Round Table Conference. If he did not succeed in obtaining freedom for India, he would invite his countrymen and countrywomen to resume Civil Disobedience and cheerfully sacrifice a million lives in the struggle.—Reuter.

Indian Christians Support Joint Electorates

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

The U. P. Indian Christians Conference passed a resolution welcoming any practicable scheme for securing due representation of evevry community through common electorates but in the event of this being impracticable or unacceptable to the other communities the Conference would reluctantly accept representation through separate electorates. Opinion was divided and the resolution was passed by a majority of votes after a heated discussion. Resolutions were also passed greatly appreciating the work of the foreign missions and condemning the recent terrorist outrages.—A. P.

MINORITIES COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Minorities Committee is meeting at 10 a.m. on Friday.—Reuter.

"JUSTICE" PARTY LIGHTS ADDRESS LONDON MEETING.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The progress of "The Justice" movement was described by Sir A. P. Patro, at the East India Association. He said that the movement demanded in the interests of national progress, the abandonment of caste, bigotry and intellectual arrogance. He emphasised that India could be governed only by the active and willing consent of her peoples. Any scheme of Reforms must provide for a fair and adequate representation of all classes and communities. Sir A.P. Patro suggested that it was the duty of the British Government to help in the solution of the communal problem and said, that the time had come for the Government to announce its policy.

Lord Goschen, presiding, referred to the progress, the Justice Party was making and said that Lord Willingdon's action in calling on the non-Brahmins to form a Ministry had a most steadying effect on the Legislature in early years.

Mr. Pannirselvam expressed the opinion that the Justice Party's success in working the Montford Reforms in Madras demonstrated Madras's fitness for self-Government, which Madras was entitled to demand not merely in Provinces, but at the Centre.

Mr. Jadhav prophesied that "Justice" movement would soon spread all over India.—Reuter.

13TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMISTICE

King Absent From The Function

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Great two minute silence all over Britain on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of the Armistice Day was observed with deep reverence as in former years. Poppy, the symbol of remembrance, was seen everywhere.

In London all roads leading to Cenotaph in Whitehall had been early blocked the traffic bringing thousands from all quarters.

The absence of King from the most solemn of all religious services in connection with the celebration caused disappointment but public was reassured to learn that his decision not to attend was purely precautionary measure and in no way indicated that His Majesty was not in good health. From Government balcony close to the Cenotaph the Queen and other Royal ladies followed the simple and dignified service conducted by the Bishop of London.

With the Prince of Wales in hollow square formed round the Cenotaph were Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, Indian Princes and representatives of the Empire.

The Prime Minister laid a wreath immediately after the Prince of Wales had placed two tributes on behalf of the King and himself.—Reuter's Special.

Disorderly Scenes At Dublin.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Disorderly scenes occurred in Dublin when attempts were made to hold meetings by the anti-imperialistic organisation despite the proclamation banning them. In skirmishes between police and civilians several baton charges were made. Special forces of police patrolled the city during the night to prevent trouble between antagonistic crowds of Republicans and poppy-wearers.—Reuter Special.

Commemoration Parade At Colaba

Impressive scenes marked the commemoration of the thirteenth anniversary of Armistice Day in Bombay on Wednesday.

A solemn commemoration parade was held at Colaba in which a number of regiments took part. Major-General H. Needham received the salute. At 11 o'clock a big gun boomed forth the signal that a two minutes' silence had begun.

"POPPY" GIRLS.

Numbers of girls moved about in the streets and offices selling the "poppy" flowers. The proceeds realised from the sales will go to the fund for the relief of the ex-service men.

A Thanksgiving service was held in St. Thomas Cathedral, all the Judges of the Bombay High Court in their office robes being present. The service was conducted by Rev. J. R. C. Dart.

ARMISTICE DAY IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

The Armistice Day was observed here with due ceremonies. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon and Sir Philip and Lady Chetwode attended the special service. The Viceroy inspected the parade of ex-service men.—A. P.

ARMISTICE DAY IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day with usual silence was observed here to-day. The service at the War Memorial was attended by the Governor, Major-General Conningham and other high officials and non-officials.—A.P.

SCOTLAND MARCHES AHEAD OF ENGLAND.

Surprise Move Of Glasgow Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A surprise move has been made by the Glasgow Stock Exchange Committee which has decided to permit the option and continuation of business from November 16 which is a step further than that taken by the London Stock Exchange.—Reuter.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Who Will Succeed Sayed Raza Ali?

SIR SULTAN AHMED'S CHANCES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

The race for membership of the Public Service Commission in which half a dozen Muslim Knights majority of whom are Members of Assembly were concerned seems to be ending in disappointment for all. The Retrenchment Committee recommended that the personnel of the Commission be reduced from five to three and that of these three one could be a Britisher one Hindu and one Muslim. This of course would give majority to Indians as against British element as at present but then the claims of retrenchment are very strong and the Public Service Commissioners themselves have admitted that Indian members have never allowed either racial or communal consideration to derail their mind. This proposal did not seem first to find favour among those who control Government of India's policy on this subject but the difficulty in finding a successor to Syed Raza Ali is giving added weight to a proposal made by Sir Abdur Rahim Committee on the merit that Commissions personnel be reduced.

No final decision has been reached on the subject yet. It seems Syed Raza Ali when relieved of the work on Commission on the expiry of his tenure may find temporary successorship to Sir Fazli Hussain. His chances are not remote, though hitherto Sir Sultan Ahmed's name has held ground. Syed Raza Ali is however not out of the list and being on spot and Sir Sultan Ahmed being in London some situation may develop favourably to enable his claim to better established, but that Sir Sultan Ahmed is the first favourite is still the case.

STOP PRESS

HOW TORY MAJORITY SILENCES OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the House of Commons, the first division challenged by the extreme Labourites, who objected to the devotion of the whole time of Parliament to Government business till Christmas, resulted in Government victory by 378 votes to 9, the official Labourites not voting.

A brief debate elicited further Conservative impatience, demanding more definite programme for dealing with the dumping.

The House of Commons loudly cheered Sir John Simon's announcement that he would be attending the League Council meeting at Paris on 16th November.

Sir John Simon declared that he had every hope that under the distinguished presidency of M. Briand and the moral support of the United States, the Council would succeed in composing the unfortunate dispute between China and Japan.

Sir John Simon nodded cheerily when he was asked by a Labourite whether he was going to Paris with his usual "Peace mind."—Reuter.

ZAMINDAR KILLED.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

A United Provinces Government communique says that reports received show that a Zemindar has been killed and his companions injured seriously in Fatehpur District following dispute with tenants regarding the amount of rent due. The matter is under enquiry. Three arrests have been made.—A. P.

SITUATION IN KASHMIR.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

An official communique says that the situation in Jammu and the surrounding parts is quiet. Thirty volunteers apologised on November 10.

An incident occurred at Satwari jail involving a Sub-Inspector and two soldiers of the State Forces when an accidental pistol shot injured the soldiers of the State. A. P.

6 PERSONS KILLED IN ROCK BURST

Three Fatal Tragedies In Quick Succession

9 PERSONS INJURED.

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Six men are reported to have been killed and 9 injured as a result of rockburst in the Kolar Gold Fields during the last fortnight.

The rockburst which occurred on 2nd November in Mysore Mines accounted for three lives lost and 9 injured while in another burst in Bullens Shaft, Oorgaum Mine, three men were killed.—A.P.

NEW MAYOR FOR MADRAS

Mr. T. S. Ramaswamy Iyer Unanimously Elected

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

At the special meeting of the Madras Corporation to-night Mr. T. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, Advocate was unanimously elected President of the Corporation for the ensuing year. Mr. G. A. Natesan who also contested the seat in deference to the wish of a majority of councillors withdrew his candidature, thereby rendering the presidential election unanimous.—A. P.

"DISOBEDIENCE OF EVIL CUSTOM"

Object Of Nasik Satyagraha

The Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee, Nasik, has issued the following statement:—

This Satyagraha Movement carried on by the 'Depressed Classes' is solely directed against the evil custom of untouchability which is the darkest sin against humanity. The object of this movement is not to break the laws of Government. To state briefly, this movement aims at, not the disobedience of laws but the disobedience of an evil custom. We shall have no occasion to disobey the Government laws and regulations as long as these do not come in the way of our march towards our ideal. But if an occasion arises when it shall be impossible for us to remain faithful to our ideal without breaking the Government laws, we shall not feel the least hesitation to do so. But then, naturally, the moral responsibility for the same will not lie upon our shoulders but on the shoulders of those who compelled us to adopt that course."

Subhas Bose Arrested

TAKEN TO DACCA JAIL

DACCA, Nov. 11.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose was arrested this afternoon in a railway train at Teigaon station, about four miles from Dacca to which place he was proceeding in connection with the work of the non-official committee to inquire into alleged police excesses following Durno outrage. He is alleged to have violated the Magisterial Order prohibiting him from entering Dacca District.

He was asked by the Sub-Divisional Officer to go back but he declined to do so. He was, thereupon, offered conditional bail and was directed to leave the district and to come back on the date of the hearing of the case. These also he is reported to have refused to do, whereupon he was removed to Dacca Central Jail by motor.

On the present occasion following his removal to Chandpur he was coming to Dacca from Brarhmanbaria via Comilla and Bhairab Bazar. A. P.

DISCONTENT RISES ITS HEAD.

"No Mention Of Specific Tariff Measures.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT OMISSION IN KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Dissatisfaction at Mr. MacDonald's assurance in the Commons regarding dumping has already been expressed by protariff Conservatives, headed by Sir Henry Page-Croft who at a meeting this evening will consider the putting down of a motion regretting that the King's speech makes no mention of specific tariff measures.—Reuter Special.

Hyderabad Prince Goes To Nice For Wedding

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Nice—Prince Azaijah, accompanied by his brother and other Indian representatives, has arrived here for the ceremony of his betrothal to the daughter of the ex-Sultan of Turkey whom he has never yet seen. He was cordially welcomed by the representative of the ex-Caliph and a number of Indians had gathered to greet him. The ceremony will take place at 3 p.m. to-morrow.—Reuterr.

DOUBLE BATHING TRAGEDY AT BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Nov. 11.

A tragic bathing tragedy occurred here yesterday. Two young Christian students residing in Methodist Episcopal Mission compound went yesterday for pleasure swim in a tank near Belgaum Fort. One, it appears not a good swimmer, showed signs of fatigue and the other who went for his rescue was hugged by the former and both were drowned. Bodies of both the lads were seen floating to-day and were identified. A. P.

ARSENAL DEFEAT RACING CLUB DE FRANCE

Football Match In Paris

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The second annual Association Football match between Arsenal and Racing Club De France, played at Colombes Stadium at Paris to-day resulted in win for Arsenal by three goals to two.—Reuter.

MANCHURIAN DISPUTE

Dawes Starts For Geneva

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Washington—Mr. Dawes has been ordered to proceed to Paris to attend the meeting of the League Council on November 16 in connection with the Manchurian dispute.—Reuter.

U. P. AGRARIAN PROBLEM

Go'' Reject Committee's Recommendations

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

Rent and Revenue Committee which sat at Nainital has published its report showing that a number of resolutions were adopted with the object of bringing rents in the United Provinces into conformity with the present price level and similarly adjusting the revenue, but these proposals were not accepted by the Government which announced remissions on November 5 based on a different principle.—A. P.

PUBLICATION OF "YOUNG INDIA" DELAYED.

The Secretary, "Navjivan" Press, Ahmedabad, wires under date Nov. 11 as follows:—"The Manager of "Young India" announces that the issue for this week will be delayed by one day owing to the late receipt of material from London."

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, willing to teach English to a boy of 19 as COMPANIONLY. (Experience not necessary). Apply Box No. 1239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6180

WANTED Some INSPECTORS and AGENTS for sale of our famous Tea on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 130-25 to Rs. 300 including T. A. The selected candidates will have to invest in the Company Rs. 130. Apply for particular to Messrs. BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 3893

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Young intelligent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Those very strong in English may apply on Saturday 14th instant, between 5 and 7 p.m. to Mr. HEINZ GNMPERT, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate.
A R6182

WANTED—SPECIAL ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise agency for sale of tea leaf and dust packed by Ratnajhora Tea Company Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to JARDINE & CO., Managing Agents, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise and stall and push sale of high class perfumeries, scents, patent medicines. Apply with one anna stamp to ORIENTAL MISCELLANIES, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—ORGANISERS to enlist members for the credit bond department on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, Bond holders may get loans at 9 per cent. No secondaries. Deposits deducted from loans and not required in advance. Apply with one anna stamp to THE METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—An INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST, thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of heavy Chemicals, such as commercial Acids—Sulphuric; Hydrochloric; Nitric and Phosphoric,—alums, metallic sulphates; etc. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PROPRIETOR of the BARODA CHEMICAL WORKS, Goyagate, Baroda.
A R6174

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS, throughout Hyderabad Deccan for a Progressive Life Office. Good salary and commission for guaranteed business. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R 6051

WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNG MEN to take Life Insurance business. Excellent chance to become successful insurance agent and to earn a decent living. Commission terms liberal. Plans attractive. Premium rates almost lowest in India. Applications invited by:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER. Life Insurance Bank Limited (Incorporated in Germany), Biggest Life Office on the European Continent. Head Office for India: Qutab Road Delhi, Post Box No. 117.
A 3848A

WANTED for Indian State Hospital, reliable qualified DOCTOR, with previous experience. Apply with credentials to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3885

Matrimonial

WANTED—VADAMA BRAHMIN YOUTH for fair accomplished girl, aged 12. Write Box No. 1240. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 6186

Educational

SUCCESS GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL. CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess Street.
E R6184

K. S. DESAI'S COACHING CLASSES for (1) College First Year Students in Mathematics and Science, (2) Matric Students in English, Second Languages, History, Mathematics and Science. Expert and individual Coaching by experienced teachers. For particulars, see Mr. DESAI, H. Block, Ambewadi, Girgaon.
E R6179

WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 3814

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
R5729

Books & Stamps.

SWADESHI DIRECTORY—At the suggestion of the Congress, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have undertaken to compile an ALL INDIA SWADESHI DIRECTORY OF SWADESHI MANUFACTURES IN INDIA. All manufacturers of Swadeshi articles in this Province (excluding Sind) are requested to apply for Swadeshi Directory forms to the undersigned, and to return the same duly filled in by them at an early date. In order that the Directory may be a comprehensive one, the co-operation of all Swadeshi Manufacturers is invited. J. K. MEHTA (for Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind), Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
T 3859

EARN THOUSANDS by Reading "How to write stories for cinema." Technique explained. Models given. Places where to sell furnished. Re. 1-12-0 R. G. PAUL, Bombay, No. 16.
N R6185

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
R 300

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 8th November, 1931, from Japan via ports "en route" and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINERS AT THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1932 and should be sent in to the Registrar in the prescribed forms so as to reach him not later than Wednesday, the 2nd December, 1931. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THE 2nd December, 1931 WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar. There are two kinds of the form of application, viz., (A) for the Matriculation Examination, and (B) for Examinations other than Matriculation. Candidates should state in their requisitions for forms whether they desire to be supplied with a form of application in regard to the Matriculation Examination or for Examinations other than the Matriculation or for both.

3. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT AS EXAMINER.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th November, 1931.
3895

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that the right of collecting Fruit from Cocoanut Trees, standing in different Municipal Oarts at Mahim, etc., will be sold for a period of one year from 1-11-31 to 31-10-32 by Public Auction on spot on Friday, the 20th Inst. at 8-30 A.M. (B.T.)

The particulars about the numbers of trees, etc., standing in each oart, and the terms and conditions on which the right is to be sold can be obtained on application to the Ag. City Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

The intending bidders are requested to meet on the day and hour aforesaid at the junction of Lady Jamshedji Road and Lady Hardinge Road.

It may be noted that the stamp charges, etc., in respect of the agreement that might be required to enter into, will be borne by the bidder.

N. V. MODAK,
Ag. City Engineer.
3897

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debt belonging to PUNAMCHAND LALLUCHAND, a Merchant late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing at New Vora's Mala, Kolsa Mohola, Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Deceased

Bai MANI, widow of Punamchand Lalluchand of Patan Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Kantilal House, Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty-one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 3rd day of November, 1931.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3894

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the 4th Criminal Sessions (other than those summoned to the 5th Sessions, which will commence on the 20th November) are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock (S.T.),
Bombay, 11th Nov. 1931.
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
3900.

NOTICE.

The PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. MOHANLAL BHUPATCHAND SHAH is free from our service from the 10th of November, 1931, and that after the said date, he has no connections whatsoever with our business.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
Diamond Merchants
359, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Dated 12th day of Nov. 1931.
R6187.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD BRADY.. Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of late William Hollinshead Brady, late of Glan-y-Coed Penmaenmawr in the country of Carnarvon in England European deceased, who died at Glan-y-Coed Penmaenmawr in the country of Carnarvon aforesaid on the 2nd day of April, 1931, and Probate to whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 4th day of November, 1931, to Sir Joseph Aspden Kay, European, Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Executor will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any Securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said Securities or the property as the case may be to the said Executor at the Office of the said Attorneys Messrs. Little & Co., at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 9th day of Nov. 1931.
LITTLE & CO.,
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JUST IMAGINE
Just imagine in mechanical days of 1980.
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JUST IMAGINE
WITH
EL BRENDEL
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Hear song hits on Western Electric System.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS
November 11
Fager, Bradol, Bangkok
Genoa Maru, Ino, Kobe

DEPARTURE
November 12.
Djambi, Diboes, Freemantle

LOADING
November 11
Steamer Moncalieri, for Trieste
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah
S S Fager: The F F Campbell Company's steamer Fager, arrived in harbour on yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.
S S Genoa Maru: The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Djambi: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Djambi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, November 11.
City of Carlisle agents F. F. Campbell and Co., from Houstan: —4043 baels cotton raw.
From New York:—110 cases tyres; 50 cases cotton p. goods; 70 cases Q oats; 138 cases cotton remnants; 25 cases sardine; 300 cases fruits; 183 cases medicine; 142 cases motor cars; 26 cases lamps; 412 rolls copper wire; 267 bales old clothing; 156 bales chrome leather; 176 bales newspaper; 201 dms. lub greese; 1834 dms. lub oil; 140 dms. edible oil; 50 dms. chemicals; 964 bags starch 126 bags cement; 87 cases linoleum; 100 cases beef; 505 cases rums; 442 bdle pipes.
S.S. Yomachichi agents L. Edwards, Ltd., from New York:—26 cases stoves and parts; 21 cases motor cars; 1610 bales newspaper; 109 cases medicine; 90 cases syrup; 20 cases paper; 48 cases flash light cells; 1263 cases tyres; 200 cases auto parts; 75 bales chrome scrap; 35 dms. edible oil; 51 dms. chemicals; 495 dms. asphalt; 237 dms. dye stuff; 215 dms. lub grease; 384 dms. lub oil; 40 dms. petro. jelly; 227 bales old clothing.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 11.
S S Ranpura, for Marseilles:—164454 and 164453 Rs. gold sovereigns, R Gokuldas; 700 bags groundnut seed, M Bhuta & Co.

For London:—78938 Rs. bar gold, Rs. 82359 bar gold, the Eastern Bank, Ltd; 164454 Rs. gold sovereigns, the P & O Banking Corp.; 143667 Rs. bar gold, R Gokuldas; 76307 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank Ltd; 124 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 20 bales animal skin, J Rahimtoola; 10 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai; 48 bales animal skin, Grindlay & Co; 5 bales animal skin, H Habibulla; 6 cases bristles, B P & Hayley Ld; 1330 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co; 58 bags gum ghatty, N Moolji & Co; 15 cases britles, and 1 package brassware, Cox & Kings, Ltd.

For Port Said:—25 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Beyrouth:—26 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Tripoli:—16 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Piracus:—25 cases gum olibanum, Khana Bros.

For New York:—4 bales animal skins, Grindlay & Co.

S S California, for Liverpool:—325 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 26 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 25 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 22 bales cotton fly, A L Zaveri; 50 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Glasgow:—123 drums magnessium chloride, Pioneer Magnesia Works; 103 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

For Leith:—620 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.

S S Varsova, for Bushr.:—150000 Rs. silver rupees, the Eastern Bank, Ltd.

S S Toronto, for Rotterdam:—10 bags linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo.

S S Moncollere, for Trieste.—6400 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.

S S Hohenfels, for Hamburg:—60 bags kang grain, 65 bags mustard seed, 140 bags niger seed and 80 bags zeodery roots, M Bhuta & Co; 3990 bags linseed oil cakes and 1350 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 8 cases castings, Ad. Meyer; 49 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 165 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co; 25 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 330 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Bremen:—2136 bags joowari S M Rajgor & Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Silverelm, for Marseilles:—1280 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 7680 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co; 681 bags castor seed, S Nagindas & Co; 7 cases animal skins, D Abraham & Son.

For New York:—201 bags psyllium seed, A Govindji; 400 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Philadelphia:—210 bags poppy seed, 80 bags dill seed and 936 bags rape seed, A Govindji; 800 bags myrabollum, Amin & Sons.

S S Fagen, for Sanfrancisco:—25 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore, for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tango Maru, for Kobe:—200 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 121 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co, Ltd; 83 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Yokohama:—150 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 450 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—50 bags fish proudus, M Jivraj; 105 bundles gum bysabole, A Abdulla & Sons; 17 bags and 24 cases fish monds and 29 cases shark fins, R Dhanji & Co. 56 bags gum bhesabole, E Moledina; 50 cases shark fins, A Chagla & Co; 20 cases shark fins, and 20 cases shark bones, H A Mohmad & Co; 17 cases fish prandu, H Baxibhoy & Co.

For Moji:—150 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Borneo Maru, for Osaka:—350 tons iron scrap, Faiz & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Kobe:—150 tons scrap iron, Faiz & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

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Jenny Lind.

The Swedish Nightingale whose life story was recently screened at the Capitol.

Castle Garden, New York where Jenny Lind scored her triumph.

Jenny Lind.

THE VOICE THAT ENCHANTED.

To those who were fortunate enough to witness the life-story of Jenny Lind, dramatised as a screen version, at the Capitol, the following information from an American review of her recent biography written by Edward Wagenknecht, published in Boston by Houghton Mifflin Co., would be of great interest.

Edward Wagenknecht, whose biographical pen has touched such varied subjects as Charles Dickens and Geraldine Farrar, Bernard Shaw and Lillian Gish, now offers us a line of Jenny Lind. Mr. Wagenknecht is a disciple of Gamaliel Bradford and the psychographic school of biographical portraiture. More important to him than factual narrative are the mind and the emotions, the mainsprings of actions, that have combined to create the person known to his contemporaries.

It would be a simple thing (he writes) to create a portrait of her (Jenny Lind) which would reflect the viewpoint of the writer and the writer's period. Any portrait must inevitably do that. The difficult thing and the thing worth doing is to catch the spirit of her own day, to place her in her proper setting, to set her forth upon her own terms.

Accepting Jenny Lind "upon her terms," one must admit that Mr. Wagenknecht has done an excellent piece of work. She emerges from his pages the Swedish nightingale the world went mad over, the artist who thought no task, no labor, too arduous for the attainment of the ideal of excellence she set herself, the woman who brought to the opera and concert stage the spirit of the church and of charity.

Judged from these angles she was an admirable person and an interesting one; judged from the distance of greater perspective she seems, as a person lacking in many qualities one expects to find in those called great. Prudery she had and pudeur, ignorance of many facets of life which during her existence were cut and polished to a degree of intellectual and artistic brilliance that has not since been repeated. Chopin she liked in spite of his, to her, deplorable affair with George Sand; the world of literature and science of the tremendous ferment of thinking existed not for her at all. Mr. Wagenknecht points all this out with clarity and keenness, but his attitude is that this is no critical concern of the psychographer except as it serves to delineate or accentuate a feature.

Before being a singer, before being a woman almost, Jenny Lind was a good Swedish Lutheran. It was more, or perhaps one should say less, than religion with her. Wagenknecht expresses it fully when he writes that alongside of genuine religious feeling and sensitiveness she had that abominable Victorian pietism that always so strongly irritated Dickens, as he saw it in many of his contemporaries and that he castigated mercilessly in novel after novel.

This petism strangely enough, did not hurt her in her career; more, it fastened itself with tremendous hold upon the imaginations of her audience and literally brought them to her feet. Jenny Lind appealed to the public taste because she was more than artist; she was a good woman against whom never a word of scandal could be uttered. She made it her duty, according to her own statement, "never to represent such passions as would awaken bad feelings". Her English, which she always spoke with a peculiar lack of precision, had many shortcomings. By "bad feelings" she meant base instincts. The avoidance of these "bad feelings" never marred the splendor of her voice about which there were no two opinions, but too often the interpretation was such as to make a composer question his own integrity or sanity. Casta Diva from the opera "Norma" was a song she often included in her concerts and even critics who adored her had to admit that as Wagenknecht points out, the elements of passion and grandeur in her rendition, so necessary to the song, were sadly lacking.

On Jenny's lips (wrote Parker Willis, who adored her) the devout purity and contrition proper to the stanzas in which the Deity is addressed, are continued throughtout; and the Roman who has both desecrated and been faithless to her, is besought to return and sin again, with accents of sublimely unconscious innocence.

At the heyday of her career Jenny Lind gave up the operatic stage for the field of oratorio because she was convinced that the theatre was an influence for evil. All the arguments of her friends and admirers did not succeed in moving her from her decision once it was made. To dissuade her from taking this step A. A. Bournonville, one of her friends, pointed out to her that when she sang in the theatre she made it a church and that when she sang in a church people went, not to worship God, but to hear her. Which was better, she was asked, to bring the church into the theatre or the theatre into the church? Her husband, Otto Goldschmidt, who by the way, was born a Jew but was baptized before Jenny married him, agreed with this and urged upon her to reconsider her decision, but she closed the argument for all time by saying, with determination, that since the Archbishop of Canterbury said it was a sin to sing in the theatre the matter was no longer open for discussion.

Apparently religion offered her soul more peace and compensation than did her art, humble and grateful as she was for that. Mr. Wagenknecht relates the incident of a friend coming upon her at the seashore in England at sundown one day, sitting quietly with an open Bible in her lap, looking at the sunset. And to the question of the intruder as to how she could have given up her career at the height of its success came the quiet answer. "When every day it made me think less of this (laying her finger on the Bible) and nothing at all of that (pointing to the sunset) what else could I do?

There was more to Jenny Lind than her religion and pietism, more than her prudery and what might be called to-day her narrow-mindedness. With her money she was generous to a fault—most of it went to charity—and she possessed charm and magnetism for those who knew her well, though none could be more aloof and cold with strangers; she had on occasion a delicious and biting sense of humor. Once, referring to a minor singer in the theatre, she said, "I wish I could hope to become, one day, as great an artist as Fraulein—— believes herself to be every day."

Her devotion to her art, second place as it took to her God, was deep and unending. "For twenty-five years," she wrote to a friend, "have I steadily worked on the chromatic scale and only five of six years ago did it come perfectll—when I no longer need it."

Mr. Wagenknecht sees her with all her faults and all her virtues as her contemporaries did. He never straddles the fence; he jumps in bold ly on one side or the other, taking the best each has to give. Much as it is clear he dislikes pietism of her sort, he he nevertheless feels that her re- jumps in boldly on one side or took away. "It is quite possible," he writes, "that without it she would have sung more roles and sung longer but she could never have made the peculiar impression that is associated with her name."

His method of portraiture succeeds admirably in giving the reader a very real Jenny Lind. Biography it is not in the conventional sense, for biography includes complementary portraits as well. One should like to know more of Jenny Lind's parents, her husband, her children, her surroundings. This is hardly a criticism of Mr. Wagenknecht's work, for he makes it clear that this is not what he is concerned with. A possible criticism is his use of present contemporary names of minor importance, such as Clara Bow, Lenore Ulric or Marion Talley, to make some of his points and comparisons. They add nothing to Jenny Lind's portrait and take something from the quality of his work.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Poetry In Life And Art.

The programme of music and dances arranged at the Opera House in honour of Kavi Khabardar indicated the growing popular inclination to seek in daily life and environment poetry, art, beauty and the enduring values of national culture. The poet now seeks rhythm and accent in conformity with the newly awakened aspirations of the people. And, his "rasa" songs would be of little value if they could not be employed of set purpose, for the dance.

* * *

Elegance Of Art.

The dances by the Santa Cruz group, Kumari Taramati Kara and the "Garasia Garasian" were possessed of the unmistakable elegance of art. Theatre reform has no meaning as an academic proposition. The theatre has to be re-formed. It must begin at the beginning, with the child. The children and the sensitive aspirations of the younger generation could alone educate, the city, the community and the nation in art.

GRETA GARBO, NOVARO, Barrymore And Lewis Stone.

BUSY WITH INDIAN "SPY" THEME

Greta Garbo and her "Mata Hari" the world renowned artist and "spy" are the theme now in hand at the M.G.M. studios with Ramon Novarro, Lewis Stone and Lionel Barrymore among the Swedish star's supports.

Music In Mysore

ARTISTES ENCOURGED

During this year's Dasara Durbar of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, thousands of people from various parts of India, to say the least nothing less than a lakh of people visited Mysore to enjoy the grand celebrations of Dasara festivities. The illumination of Palace by electric lights and the view of the city from the heights of the sacred Sri Chamundi Hills are sights worth wondering. During Dasara Music performances are given before the Maharajah. There is musical board of renowned musicians which select the musicians to sing before His Highness. Large number of musicians had come from Northern India. This year it fell to the lot of 3 musicians to sing before His Highness

(1) Prof. Dileep Chander Vedi of Lahore, Dr. of Music.
(2) Bashir Khan of Bombay.
(3) Munne Khan of Rajaputana.

Prof. Faiz Khan of Baroda, Sangitharathnakar (great musician of India) was specially invited and appointed Court musician.

Prof. Dileep Chander Vedi, a Star Musician of India, was selected as the first in first class musicians by the Musical Board of Mysore and was awarded the first pride by His Highness. His own composed rag 'Lalith of night' was highly appreciated by the audience in Durbar. The well-known musicians of Mysore have arranged a private musical performance to honour him.

Music In Nagpur

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

"Master" Manhar Barve is in our midst. Yet in his teens, he has already established his position. A recipient of 300 gold medals, he has won the appreciation of the world. To try to describe the natural elasticity with which he signs the different "ragas" and handles the various instruments will be extremely difficult.

The West Calls

For Film Stories.

Mr. Walter Mycroft, scenario editor of the B. I. P. in an article in the "Picture-goer" calls for and explains the importance of stories.

He wades through nearly five hundred plots every week, praying for new ideas far more fervently than any picturegoer. It is one office that never knows a slack time.

The department houses a mass of books and papers, all carefully indexed. The staff studies all the books and plays of the day as well as all the thousands of suggestions which reach them from other sources.

There are interesting real-life stories behind some of the screen stories submitted. A bank manager once suggested a thrilling plot centred in an international banking fraud. A few weeks later he was discharged from his bank for embezzlement!

A French airman submitted a flying story in which a parachute failed to open. Last year he crashed to his death in a collision; his parachute failed.

But all would-be scenario writers do not send ideas connected with their own work. A clergyman once sent an ultra-sophisticated story of trial marriages; no censor would have passed it. A well-known surgeon suggested a costume drama dealing with the Wars of the Roses. And a boy from Manchester, who explained, perhaps unnecessarily, that he was only fourteen, sent a laboriously hand-written and thoroughly blood-curdling yarn of mystery and murder.

Nor do all people realise the possibilities of their own districts. In one week early this year a Keswick girl suggested a story of smuggling on the Cornish coast, and a school teacher from Falmouth submitted a plot which centred in the Lake District!

You might scrawl your idea for a film on the back of an envelope, on a postcard, or some tiny strap of paper. B.I.P. have bought more than one good film plot from scrappy oddments of paper. But they don't encourage it, so if you are wise you will have your story typed.

Some budding scenarists ties their master-pieces with pink ribbon; some have them bound in morocco leather with the title neatly embossed in gold letters, and some even go to the trouble of adding their own illustrations often very crude. Don't trouble about the trimmings. The men who have to read MSS. like good typewritten copy as well as anything and it has good a chance as the most elaborately "dressed" 'opus.'

BE BRIEF.

The main thing is—'be brief!' Writing the complete dialogue of a film requires an acute film sense and an inherent ability as a dramatist. And arranging the continuity demands an apprenticeship to film production.

Yet there are hundreds and hundreds of people who get an idea for a film and, before submitting it to Elstree or elsewhere, set themselves the tremendous task of putting a whole film on paper, with every word of dialogue and full instructions for each entrance and exit, every close-up, and every fade-out! Unfortunately, it is so much wasted labour, except in, say, one case per annum.

All B.I.P. wants is the idea. You should be able to explain it amply in two hundred words.

The day your letter reached Elstree it would be formally acknowledged. That is an inviolable rule of the company.

The suggestion would then be read by one of the staff of expert "reades". They do nothing else from morning to night. It would be dull work but for the hope that springs eternal that the next plot they read will be an absolute winner.

If your idea showed any possibilities, it would be passed on to Mr. Walter Mycroft, the scenario editor, to be studied by him and then by 'all' the readers. A "conference" is wisely considered the best means of gauging the potentialities of a plot.

Probably in four hundred and ninety-nine cases out of five hundred a suggestion gets no further—if as far! The majority are unoriginal.

An amazing number of people submit the story of their life. Don't do that. Rare indeed is the person with drama in his life sufficient to make a new film story.

And among other plots suggested to B.I.P. it is surprising to find, in the words of the scenario editor, "how the same 'original' idea strikes several thousand people."

Most of them deal with the triangle love theme, and usually the "other woman" turns out to be the long-lost hero's mother or sister—or at any rate, someone listed in the forbidden table of Kindred and Affinity.

That's the trouble with so many would-be dramatists. They get an idea; they realise it has never been done before; they rush to put it on paper before they forget it. They never spend a second to wonder whether there is any reason 'why' it has never been done before. Someone once said something about a stitch in time.

Long historical themes, which would have only a very faint chance of commercial success, also take up a lot of space in the reject baskets.

NATIONAL HISTORY.

It may be regrettable but it is an undeniable fact that as a nation we know singularly little of our own history and it seldom pleases us to learn more. A few battles, a few executions, and that's all.

Hollywood, of course, has made splendid capital out of America's history. But just think what would happen if B.I.P. made a film of the Roman or even the Norman invasion. The mere sight of an ancient Briton would make every fan think the film was intended as a comedy. So leave history alone.

There are, I am told, only seven basic plots known to stage or screen. "New" plots are merely variations or combinations of these seven. What Elstree wants is original twists to plots which may be as old as Time.

We'll suppose your suggestion is the one in five hundred—it may be nearer five thousand—which is new. It has been approved by all the readers and by Mr. Mycroft.

Even if your plot would not itself make a film, but yet contains the germ of a good idea, it may be bought for adaptation.

DIALOGUE AND ACTION.

There are twelve film directors at Elstree. The scenario editor decides for which of the twelve he considers your plot most suitable. This director may like the idea or he may not. If he doesn't some other director probably will. The one finally chosen becomes a party to all the future conferences on the matter.

Then comes the time you've been waiting for! Negotiations for purchase of film rights. Being wise, you'll sell!

One of the staff of script writers then works out a brief adaptation. This is the skeleton of the story, without any dialogue. It is considered from all angles, discussed, altered, and finally approved.

Then this basic theme is expanded into the framework of a full length scenario. But there must not be a sequence included that does not help the story along.

Dialogue is filled in. Dialogue and action are each timed, although at Elstree no hard and fast rule is laid down as to the proportion of dialogue in a film. It is felt that so long as dialogue is good it will never be superfluous.

After each different step the work is approved or amended by a conference consisting of the scenario editor, the director, and the script writer. When the scenario is finally completed it is usually read through by all the script writers—excellent improvements are often made in this way. Then it is passed on to the dress and art departments, is cast, and after receiving Mr. Maxwell's approval goes into production.

The procedure is identical in the case of the new plays that are produced and all the books of the day. These, it must be admitted, form by far the most fruitful ground.

In a few cases the playwright or author may be invited to co-operate with the scenario department in preparing the script. For example, Lady Eleanor Smith, the eldest daughter of the late Lord Birkenhead, is helping to arrange the script of her successful novel about circus life—"The Red Waggon."

You may, at the back of your mind, have an idea that would sell for hard cash.

INDICATE STORY.

Victor Kendall, who wrote "Week End Wives," was at that time a Fleet Street journalist. Now he is one of the best paid script writers at Elstree.

And these writers get chances of other things. Most of them have been "on the floor" as assistant directors, and some will probably change entirely to direction in the near future. They are given plenty of opportunity to learn the job.

So there's no telling to what your idea might lead. But please remember Mr. Mycroft's advice before you send your suggestion to him.

Do not send scenarios or attempt to write the continuity—that is work for expeprts. Indicate your story in two or three hundred words. Type it.

And don't be afaid to send it. Mr. Mycroft and his department love work.—FRANK SHAW.

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A regular use of the delicately perfumed GOLCONDA Sandalwood Soap for complexion and in your bath will inevitably increase your charm, by providing a penetrating, healing cleanliness that is the foundation of finest beauty. It is pure and harmless to even the most delicate skin and prized lower than any other. Price per box of 3 As. 12- only.

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Put a drop of "Vapex" on your pillow. While you sleep the healing vapour increases in strength. As you breathe, it reaches all the recesses where cold germs colonise. The "stuffiness" is quickly relieved. Your head clears. Congestion is broken up. Infection is stopped before it has time to become dangerous.

That is the secret tackling the cold in time with "Vapex". A single germ, neglected, may become many millions of germs by this time to-morrow.

Each morning put a drop of "Vapex" on your handkerchief so that you can breathe the vapour during the day.

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HEATED DEBATE OVER CHIEF OFFICER'S ACTION

Mr. Mavlankar Re-Elected President.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov 3.

The weather is becoming cooler day by day and it seems as if winter has come in earlier than usual. Health conditions also seem to be improving.

The Sainaks and Sevikas after finishing their course of training were examined in their camp which was disbanded yesterday.

The picketing mandal has organised one more Khai exhibition in these holidays and is expected to be successful.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL MEETING.

We had a stormy municipal meeting on Thursday when the question of the Water works project and the Suburban Drainage was to be considered. The Municipal President Mr. G. V. Mavlankar and the Municival Engineer Mr. Mullick had been to Poona in the month of August to consult the Superintending Engineer Mr. Maddocks. After their return Mr. Mavlankar placed before the Board all the facts about the interview. Some councillors expressed a desire to have the President's note printed and distributed among the councillors and it was done. The Chief Officer forwarded a copy of these notes to the Standing Committee with his observations thereon, in which he pointed out that instead of spending a large amount of 15 to 16 lacs of rupees on improving the distribution system efforts should be made to increase the quantity of water at the Head Works.

WHEN EXPERTS DIFFER.

When this note was submitted to the Municipal Engineer for his opinion he stated that the water supply was already copious in as much as they were able to supply one million and thirty-seven lacs gallons of water in the hot season this year while in view of the population of the city they did not require more than one million and ten lacs gallons of water at 35 gallons per head. So what was wanted immediately was the proper distribution of water. The Chief Officer did not however meet the President or the Municipal Engineer to discuss the question although it remained pending for nearly 2 months but on the 28th October when Mr. Maddocks the Superintending Engineer was going to Karachi via Ahmedabad he saw him at the station and gave him the President's notes and his observations thereon. Mr. Maddocks asked him to put down his questions on paper and send them to him at Karachi. Mr. Maddocks wrote to the Chief Officer from Karachi on the 31st ultimo in which he stated that both the questions of distribution and increase of water supply were important and the work of improving the distribution system should be done very cautiously.

This question was first taken up on Wednesday last when the President informed the Board that as he had to leave the meeting he would only make a statement and further consideration of the question may be adjourned to a future date. The President pointed out that till that morning he knew nothing about the Chief Officer's interview with Mr. Maddocks and the correspondence that he had carried on with him. He said in all fairness he ought to have been informed of all these things. After this statement the meeting was adjourned to the next day. As the President had made some scathing remarks about the action of the Chief Officer on the previous day there was a large attendance in this meeting. The President then read out the following note he had written on receipt of the papers from the Chief Officer.

PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

The following is a summary of Mr. Mavlankar's note:—

"I got these papers at about 3-30 p.m. last night, when I returned home. I understand that copies of correspondence were distributed to Councillors last night, and I got a copy just now (morning).

The whole procedure adopted by the Chief Officer is fery irregular and highly objectionable. It bespeaks his lack of confidence in his colleagues and even want of ordinary courtesy to them. I have always looked upon and treated all Municipal officers as my colleagues in the discharge of the sacred trust—on which depends the health, comfort, and convenience of over three-hundred-thousand-souls. I do not therefore refer to the feeling of respect which a subordinate ought ordinarily to have for his official superior.

He has also to my mind ignored the spirit of rule 102. He has exposed the Municipality to ridicule in the eyes of the Superintending Engineer by having interview with him and carrying on correspondence without the knowledge and behind the back of the President and the Municipal Engineer. If the C. O. had any doubts, any differences, he was always welcome to have a free and frank discussion with me and the Municipal Engineer. Both of us would have welcomed the discussions. I believe we would have gladly revised our views if they were shown to be mistaken. There was no occasion to run up to an outside person to settle in our domestic affairs, which view is more correct. The Municipal administration to be successful must be based on mutual goodwill, confidence, co-operation, and co-ordination. The Chief Officer's duty is to co-ordinate. Instead it is unfortunate that his action should give a pull in the contrary direction."

CHIEF OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

After the President had finished his statement he gave an opportunity to the Chief Officer to make a statement. The Chief Officer stated that on the night of the 27th at about 7-30 p.m. Mr. Narmawala informed him that Mr. Maddocks was going to Karachi by the Sindh Mail on the following day, so he took advantage of this opportunity as these impotant projects before the Board and gave him a copy of the President's notes on his interview at Poona and his observations thereon. A member asked the Chief Officer if he gave Mr. Maddocks a copy of the Engineer's notes to which he replied that as he had not got a copy of it he could not give it. He had no desire to keep any secret. As executive head of the Municipality he was entitled to carry on correspondence with Mr. Maddocks and in the past he had done so. There was no intention to defy the President's authority.

MR. BROKER'S RESOLUTION.

After Mr. Bhagat finished his statement Mr. C. P. Broker moved a resolution in which he asked the House to declare:

"That the action of the C. O. in approaching Mr. Maddocks behind the back of and without even infoming the President or and any Committee re: the note of the President about his interview with Mr. Maddocks and unauthorized publication and distribution of his letter to Mr. Maddocks and Mr. Maddock's reply to the same is against all rules of discipline and highly objectionable" and "to note with regret cases of indiscipline." In view of similar instances, that the Board considers it necessary in the interests of all Municipal Administration to appoint a committee of the following councillors to inbuire into (a) the whole conduct of the C. O. as regards his interview etc., with Mr. Maddocks (b) similar acts of the C. O. in the past and (c) to call all papers necessary for all or any of the above subjects to examine the witnesses for the purpose and to put its concrete proposals or suggestions before the Board within one month from to date." He suggested the following names for the Committee: Messrs. Balvantrai P. Thakor, Chimanlal P. Broker, Mr. Dolatram U. Shah, Khudayarkhan Pathan and Sheth Ranchhodlal Amratlal. Part III of Mr. Broker's resolution said the Board further requests and authorises the President to write to Mr. Maddocks and request him to give a date when he can and will meet this Board in meeting assembled re: the tater distribution and suburban Drainage schemes.

THE DISCUSSION.

This evoked heated debate. Those who defended the Chief Officer admitted that he showed "lack of tact", "error of judgment", "a little indiscretion" in acting in the manner he did. The opponents pointed out that from the time that Mr. Bhagat, the present Chief Officer, has been occupying a responsible position in this Municipality 5 Engineers have come and gone. Has Mr. Bhagat been able to work harmoniously with any one of them? Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had to resign because of him." With a view to end these constant wrangles between the Chief Officer and the Municiality the last Municipal Board before appointing Mr. Mullick as Municipal Engineer, appointed a Public Works Committee on the suggestion of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and decided that the Municipal Engineer should deal direct with this Committee and the Chief Officer should have nothing to do with the Engineering Department. But with the change in the Board these old wrangles have again reappeared resulting in obstructing regular work. Some councillors asserted that the Chief Officer's action was taken with a view to run down the Municipal Engineer in the public eye.

MR. BROKER'S RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Phirozsha Karanjawala moved an amendment that Mr. Maddocks be requested to come to Ahmedabad and meet the members to explain these two projects. After an hour's discussion the closure was applied and when votes were taken the amendment of Mr. Phirozsha was carried by 29 votes against 18 for Mr. Broker's proposal.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTSHIP.

There was brisk canvassing going on for the Ahmedabad Municipality's Presidentship for the last 15 days. Prof. Swaminarayan and Mr. G. M. Narmawala were two new candidates while Mr. Malvankar who is the present President was seeking re-election. An old convention passed at the instance of the Independent party of Sheth Ambalal by the last Municipal Board that no councillor shall occupy the post of the President, Vice-President or Chairman of the Executive Committees more them once during the file-time of the Board, was unearthed by some people and sent to the Municipal President to be placed before the Board. But as this proposal was not submitted in time the President had merely kept it with the agenda and sent it for the information of councillors. The meeting for the election of the President was held on Friday when the supporters of the two new candidates tried several devices to postpone the business. Khan Bahadur H. P. Chahewala raised nearly half a dozen points of order. Mr. Phirozsha moved an adjournment motion but it was thrown out.

MR. MAVLANKAR RE-ELECTED.

Votes were first taken to devide between Mr. Narmawala and Prof. Swaminarayan when Mr. Narmawala was declared defeated by 10 votes. Then votes were taken to make a choice between Prof. Swaminarayan and Mr. G. N. Mavlankar with the result that Mr. Mavlankar got 39 votes, Prof. Swaminarayan 5 while 10 councillors declined to give their votes. Amid loud cheers Mr. Mavlankar was re-elected as President for a further term of one year. He thanked the councillors for thus placing their confidence in him a second time and expressed a hope that the Councillors would give him the same co-operation as they had done in the past. Lady Vidyagavri garlanded the President and the meeting terminated. The question of appointing the Vice-President was adjourned to 23rd instant.

BIRTH OF HEIR-APPARENT TO JAIPUR.

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR, Nov. 5.

There has been celebrations in connection with the birth of the heir-apparent: an event of unique importance in the history of the House of Jaipur for this is after no less than 97 years that a ruler of Jaipur has had a direct male descendant to the gaddi.

The "Statesman," Delhi Edition announced the other day that plans for a Model town had received the approval of the Maharajah and the Jaipur Government had thrashed out practical proposals to bring the scheme into effect. Enquiries by your correspondent reveal that no such scheme has ever been on the anvil and the publication of what an officail said was news to me has provoked considerable resentment here in official circles.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS DRAWN

To the fact that

UPTO THE 20TH INST.

DHOTIES, SAREES, VOILES, SHIRTINGS, TWILLS, DRILLS, BEDSHEETS, MULMUL, LONGCLOTH, DUCK, BEDSPREADS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

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"RING DANCE OF VENGEANCE AND AND VIOLENCE"

Tagore's Appeal

DARJEELING, Nov. 2.

Poet Robindra Nath Tagore has issued the following statement on the Hijli inquiry report:—

"We have recently seen in an Anglo-Indian paper repeated expressions of the Christian sentiment of sympathy for the warders who had under their charge the prisoners at Hijli whom they murdered. The perpetrators of this crime were pitied on ground of nervous strain under which, according to the writer, they "certainly cannot be expected to retain judicial calm". These high-strung individuals—who enjoy freedom and self-respect and live in comfortable barracks—have been soothed with paragraphs of tender consideration for their concerted homicidal attack, under cover of darkness, on defenceless prisoners undergoing the most barbaric system of incarceration and a nerve-racking strain of an indefinitely suspended fate.

"Most crimes indeed are the outcome of some severe strain—uncontrolable urge of temptation, pain and anger reaching a bursting point when considerations of social responsibility and consequences are recklessly forgotten. Such crimes, though committed under intense nervous tension and a state of psychological night-mare, are not condoned by law and for that reason fear and self-control exercise check against criminal propensities. But if the milk of human kingness be carefully reserved for official murder, and if a special standard of justice can ever be successfully advocated—under the plea of delicate nerves—only for those who already harbour in their mind an expectation of impunity, and who, as deputed guardians of law and order, have broken them almost with swaggering exultation, then it will amount to a positive insult to the solemn principle of justice univesally declared in all civilized legal codes and will create an effect upon the public mind which no amount of seditious propaganda can ever do.

"On the other hand I never for a moment expect that our political fanatics who have been judged guilty by any properly constituted court of justice should go unpunished though their nerves may have been completely upset by harrowing sights and cowardly crimes that escape retribution. They must pay in full the cost of what they may feel as their obligation to their outraged kindred for their own insulted humanity. Our students no doubt learned by heart through European schoolmasters their lesson from the western history of the struggle for freedom copiously strewn with the records of criminal violence openly one or secretly plotted by both sides, such as was recently exhibited in Ireland. But, all the same, crimes are crimes and their legal consequences should ever prove to be inevitable. Inspite of the well-known historical truism amply proved by the Czarist and other autocratic regimes that those who have military and political power in their hands or are favoured and protected by such power, have often defiantly gone through the extreme length of iniquities in a wholesale manner ans surreptitious ways, avoiding justice and forcibly repressing popular judgment. But fortunately for humanity such policy has never been ultimately successful.

"I earnestly appeal to the Government, and our people at the same time, that there should immediately be a truce to the ring-dance of vengeance and violence perpetually rushing round a vicious circle. Giving vent to one's anger and annoyance may be natural to common humanity but it is never statesmanlike for our rulers nor wise for the ruled. Mutual indulgence in such angry passions are nothing but destructive, hopelessly wasteful, endlessly adding to our miseries and futility and leading to an utter loss of our confidence in the moral manliness of our rulers, which is the true prestige of strength in its magnanimity."—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

DANGEROUS ADVICE !

It is quite a simple matter for any friend to prescribe well-meaning ly a well-advertised remedy but without knowing what the remedy contains and what those contents can reasonably perform. It is dangerous to accept such an advice 'carte blanche'!

Every medical man has been told all that "BABY'S JUVENOL" contains and he ought to know what its contents can perform and if any medical man perchance does not know or remember what "JUVENOL" contains, we are at his back and call.

"BABY'S JUVENOL" (Made in India) 'is not a quack medicine' but a scientific compound of herbal and Vitamin extracts the like of which does not exist in the East or in the West.

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4

CO-OPERATION—A REMEDY OF MODERN ECONOMIC ILLS

Girgaon Co-operative Institute's Celebration.

The Girgaon Co-operative Institute, celebrated 2nd All-India Co-operators' Day on Saturday 7th inst. Mr. K. M. Musshi, Advocate presided.

The melodious singing of Miss Kesharbai Rane, added to the charm of the gathering.

Mr. G.M.S. Rane, the Chairman of the Girgaon Co-operative Institute, in welcoming the gathering said that they were assembling on an auspicious day like, Dhana Trayodashi, and that they are passing through such a stage when better living, better business, and better organization is necessary. and the Co-operative Movement, as applied in the present sense to develop indigeneous industries, and to improve the economic conditions of the people, and also to raise the moral standard of the people would be quite necessary at the present juncture. Co-operative Commission Agencies, are beneficial to the poor and the middle class people, as they eliminate the profits of the middle men. Co-operative Movement rarely appeals to the capitalistic tendencies, as the aim of the Movement is equal distribution, and less of personal profits. He then referred to the Good Work that the Co-operative Stores could do. and made a special mention of the Gujarati Ladies Co-operative Swadeshi Stores. He then requested Mr. Munshi, to preside over the deliberations.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in his presidential address, said that the Co-operative Movement was a mild purge in re-arranging the Economic and the Social order of Society. It is opposed to industrialism. It tries to remove the Middle men, and tries to help the consumer. The village system, and the joint family system of the pre-historic age were really the ideal forms of the Co-operative Societies. The Indian Philosophy preached, non-violence truth, non-stealing and non-possession of wealth, which had taught people to live within their bounds, and naturally there was no disaffection, or improper distribution of wealth. At present the rich live upon the labours of the thousands of people, who really deserve more, and naturally this has created a class war. He in the end informed the audience that, the Co-operative Movement was not merely an economic Movement, but it also tried to raise the moral standard of the People.

The function ended with singing of Vandemataram.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Prof. Herschfelds lecture Medical College, 9 p.m.

Results of Second LL.B. B. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Hockey League: Police vs. Lusitanians, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 13.

S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind with English mails of October 29 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 14.

S. S. Ranpura sails at 7 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL.—(Gowalia Tank). The school reopens to-day at 10.30 a.m. and commences its second term.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Gramophone records; 5 p.m. Gramophone Records, 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Haji Mia Kamalsha. Instrumental Music by Majid Khan (Sarangi Solo).

PROF. HERSCHFELD AT PHOENIX CLUB.—Professor Magnus Herschfeld of the Berlin University will meet the members of the Phoenix Club Bombay to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. to give an address on sexology

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 18th instant.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also me forwarded by this steamer.

"C" WARD BY-ELECTION.

As five nominations have bten received for one vacant seat in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this Ward. the election will take place on Sunday the 15th instant, between 8-0 to 11-0 a.m. (S. T.) and 4-0 to 7-0 p.m. (S. T.) in the committee's offices (Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road).

ON BOYCOTT LIST.

The Secretary All-India Congress Committee, announces that the Himabhai Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, have been removed from the list of approved mills on the ground that they have in contravention of the declaration signed by them started using foreign yarn. The Hemabhai Manufacturing Co. are accordingly placed on the Boycott list.

DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of Dhrangadhra Sansthan Praja Mandal there will be a public meeting of Kathiawari people at Heera Baug Hall (C. P. Tank), to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when, speeches will be made on "Dhrangadhra Satyagraha." Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

(Special To "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, Nov. 11.

London on New York cross-rate:—

Previous closing rate ...	3.82
To-day's opening rate ...	3.80
Today's closing rate	3.80
Difference	—.02

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 11

Previous closing rate ...	6.71
To-day's opening rate ...	6.68
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing Rate	6.63
Difference	—.08
Broach Expectations	Rs. 186

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Previous closing rate ...	4.73
To-day's opening rate ...	4.70
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate ...	4.73
Difference	unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 11.

Silver Ready	20 3/4
Lower	13/16
Silver Forward	20 5/8
Lower	3/4

Tone of Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

1st Settlement	64 12 0
2nd Settlement	61 4 0
3rd Settlement	26 4 0

CITY NOT TO BE SADDLED WITH NEW TAXES.

Corporation Budget Proposals

DEFICIT TO BE MET BY INTERNAL RETRENCHMENT

SALARIES BELOW RS 100 WILL NOT BE AXED

The Municipal Budget for the year 1932-33 was presented to the Standing Committee by the Municipal Commissioner on Wednesday afternoon. The Committee heard the Commissioner's brief speech on the presentation of the budget with great attention.

NO NEW TAXATION.

The Commissioner put in a nutshell the outstanding features of the budget, which are, among others, that the budget is free from new taxation proposals and it is very nearly balanced. It is regarded as an improvement over many a previous budget.

"AXE" TO MEET DEFICIT.

Retrenchment is suggested as a remedy to cover the small deficit. The Commissioner estimates that the net income for the new year will be Rs. 3,14,58,000.

PROPERTY TAX ARREARS.

A good portion of the deficit is expected to be covered by the recovery from the mills of the arrears of property taxes. If this is realised the real net deficit will not be more than Rs. 1,11,000.

THE FIGURES AT A GLANCE.

Year	Income. Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Deficit. Rs.
1931-32	3,20,93,000	3,29,25,000	8,32,000
1932-33	3,28,14,000	3,29,89,000	1,75,000

COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech the Commissioner said:

"The income for the current year included Rs. 6,35,000 on account of the transfer of certain Special Funds to revenue. If this amount is excluded, the true income for the year will be Rs. 3,14,85,000 and the real deficit Rs. 14,67,000.

NEXT YEAR'S INCOME.

The income for the next year shows an improvement of Rs. 13,58,000 without any increase in taxation. The increase is largely due to the expected recovery from the mills of the arrears of the property taxes which have been accumulating for the last two years pending the decision of their appeals against the revised assessments, and to the quinquennial revision of the assessment of the Port Trust properties, which was agreed to during the current year. Water charges by measurement also show considerable improvement. On the other hand, Town Duties including the cotton duty show a decline.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE.

The next year's expenditure exceeds that of the current year by Rs. 64,000. All expenditure under the control of the Municipal Commissioner has been severely curtailed, the aggregate decrease over the current year's grants being Rs. 5,93,000. On the other hand, expenditure over which the Commissioner has no control has increased by Rs. 6,57,000. The largest increase under this head is on account of primary education. The current year's contribution from the Municipal Fund to the Schools Committee was Rs. 30,00,000. The amount demanded by the Schools Committee for the next year is Rs. 34,92,000 out of which it has been possible to admit Rs. 31,85,000 only. The other increases are on account of Contribution to the City Improvement Trust, Provident Fund, Debt Charges, etc., etc.

GRADUATED CUTS.

It is proposed to meet the deficit of Rs. 1,75,000 by cuts in the salaries of the staff on the following graduated scale:—

10 per cent. on Rs. 700 and above.
7½ per cent. on Rs. 400 to Rs 699.
5 per cent. on Rs. 100 to Rs. 399.

Salaries below Rs. 100 will be unaffected by the cut. The cut is inclusive of the increased and the new income-tax and will be in force for the next year only."

The budget estimates will be discussed by the Standing Committee from next Tuesday onwards.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1931-32

The Working Cash Balance for 1931-32 based on the Revised Estimates for 1930-31 was estimated at Rs. 32,53,000. On the final closing of the accounts for 1930-31 however, the actual balance rose to Rs. 32,78,000. The Budget figures, the Revised Estimates and the Actuals for 1930-31 are as under:—

(i) Revenue:—(Budget) Rs. 3,31,91,000; (Revised Estimates) Rs. 3,25,00,000; (Actuals) Rs. 3,20,46,000.

(ii) Expenditure:—(Budget) Rs. 3,37,45,000; (Revised Estimates) Rs. 3,34,57,000; (Actuals) Rs. 3,26,47,000

(iii) Deficit:—(Budget) Rs. 5,54,000; (Revised Estimates) Rs. 9,57,000; (Actuals) Rs. 6,01,000.

The actuals, as compared with the revised estimates, thus showed an improvement of Rs. 3,56,000. This was counterbalanced by increase of Rs. 2,48,000 in the advance for Capital Stores, Rs. 11,000 for miscellaneous advances Rs. 59,000 for renewed grants and Rs. 44,000 in the reserve for contribution to the C. I. Trust. The advance for plant and machinery showed a decrease of Rs. 31,009. The net improvement in the Working Cash Balance was Rs. 25,000 raising it from Rs. 32,53,000 to Rs. 32,78,000. The year 1931-32 therefore commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 32,78,000.

The unhypothecated balance at the close of 1931-32 estimated in the Budget as approved by the Corporation was Rs. 25,39,000. From the actuals of the first six months of the current year and allowing for the larger expenditure usually incurred in the second half of the year, the closing balance for 1931-32 is estimated at Rs. 34,53,000.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1932-33

The income for the next year is estimated at Rs. 3,28,14,000 as against Rs. 3,20,93,000 for the current year. If we deduct from the latter figure the extraordinary receipts of Rs. 6,35,000 on account of the transfer of the Land and Buildings Fund and part of the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund, the real income for the current year is reduced to Rs. 3,14,58,000. The estimated income for the next year exceeds this latter figure by Rs. 13,56,000. The aggregate increase amount to Rs. 16,78,000 and are set off by decreases amounting to Rs. 3,22,000.

Referring to the retrenchment proposal to meet the deficit estimated, the Commissioner in his budget note states:—

SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

The sovereign remedy, according to some, for all our financial ills, is a reduction in salaries, especially of those of the higher staff. This question was examined in my predecessor's note on the Budget Estimates for the current year; but the point does not seem to have received the attention it deserves. Now the deficit for the next year on the basis of expenditure proposed by me is Rs. 1,75,000. I have shown that for the proper maintenance of roads and a decent standard of conservancy, we shall require an annual expenditure of Rs. 22,00,000 approximately. According to the calculations of the Secretary, Schools Committee, the increased liability on account of the full expansion of primary education in the City would be Rs. 8,00,000 per annum over the estimates of the current year. If all these requirements are to be met fully, a sum of no less than Rs. 30,00,000 will be required per annum not to mention the cost of the new drainage. It is therefore evident that were the whole of the superior staff retrenched, the saving would not suffice for our anticipated needs. The hobby horse of retrenchment in the salaries of officers has been well nigh ridden to death. It is well that its limitations should not be clearly recognised.

PROPOSED CUTS.

For the current year, however, following the precedent laid down by Government, I propose to meet the deficit by a temporary cut in the salaries of our establishments. A flat cut of 10 per cent. is proposed to be applied by the Government of Bombay to all salaries above Rs. 50 in the City and above Rs. 40 elsewhere. The extent of the cut and the limit at which it is to be applied to Municipal servants have caused me anxious consideration. While I am of opinion that it will not be reasonable to call upon one class of public servants, viz., Municipal employees to make sacrifices greater than those imposed upon their confreres serving under Government or other public bodies, I have endeavoured to regulate the burden according to the ability to bear it; and have also restricted it strictly to the limits required to tide over our difficulties. The percentage cuts which I propose are as follows:—

10 per cent. on Rs. 700 and above.
7½ per cent. on Rs. 400 to 699.
5 per cent. on Rs. 100 to 399.

These cuts are estimated to result in a saving of Rs. 2,44,000. Following the example of Government I propose that the cuts should be inclusive of the additional income-tax and the new tax on incomes of Rs. 1,000 and above per year. The net saving to the Corporation will thereore be Rs. 180. The cut is proposed for one year only, viz., upto 31st March 1933 and will not affect the Pension and Provident Fund Contributions.

LEGAL DIFFICULTIES.

The enforcement of the cut is, according to the legal opinion recently obtained by the Standing Committee, likely to create certain difficulties. The cut in the case of statutory officers, viz. the Municipal Commissioner and the Deputy Municipal Commissioner who draw the minimum pay laid down by statute can only be effected by amendment of the law. If teh proposals made by me are acceptable to the Corporation, I think the amendment of the Municipal Act can be avoided provided the Corporation is prepared to accept a voluntary surrender of the necessary amount by me. With regard to other heads of departments including those serving under contract I am glad to say that they have also agreed, with one exception, to follow the same course. As regards the remaining staff it has naturally not been possible to consult them individually; but I venture to think that an invitation from the Corporation to acquiesce in the proposed cuts without going through the procedure described above, would receive cheerful response. Should any exceptions unfortunately occur, steps will no doubt be devised to meet them.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Jute shares opened strong after holidays in sympathy with a firmer hessian market and although trading was on a restricted scale rates showed no material improvements. In coals a moderate number of dealings were reported at fairly steady rates. In Tees a few dealings were reported at improving rates. In the miscellaneous section Burma Corporations advanced sharply and enquiry for sugar shares continued unabated. Others showed no material change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 55-4; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 95-4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 855.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj railway 60.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 23-4; Kesoram 3-14.

Coals:—Addih 3-13; Amalgamated Coal-fields 11-10; Bengal 329; Bengal-Nagpore 42-12; Bhalgora 4; Bokaro and Ramgur 9-4; Burrakur 13-4; Burra Dhemo 7; Central Kurkend 3-4; Ghusick and Muslia 3-7; Gopalichuck 2-10; Jainty Central 0-13-0; Minto 4-11, New Beerbhoom 11; New Tetturya 1-8; North Damuda 3-15; Raneegunge 41-8; Samla Collieries 2-15; Talcher 1; West Jamuria 8-4.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ordy. 316; Auckland 198; Barnagoge 145; Champdany 99-8; Clive Ordy. 29-3; Howrah ordy. 43-7; Hukumchand ordy. 23-12; Kamarhatty ordy. 438 small lot, Kinnison ordy. 663; National 22-13; Presidency 6-12; Reliance 62 cum div.

Debentures:—5½ per cent. 1904/36/41 Clive Mills 97-4.—A. P.

"WETS" AT THE OLD GAME AGAIN

Attempt To Rescind Corporation Resoluion

MR. NARIMAN'S CALL TO SELF-RESPECT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following:—

How incorrigible and persistent are the "wet" propagandists in the City can be shown by the persistency and obstinacy with which they pursue and persevere to gain their object. In 1930 the Corporation and Improvement Trust passed a resolution whereby the tapping of "Toddy" trees on Corporation and Improvement lands was prohibited. Since then at least four attempts have been made by anti-prohibitionists to get the said resolution rescinded the last of such futile and abortive attempt was made hardly three months ago when Dr. S. P. Mehta pleaded hard but pleaded in vain for the restoration of this "amenity" and "privilege" for the benefit of the workers.

As under the procedure rules the same subject cannot be reconsidered within three months, so allowing only that period to pass, the same show is again stage-managed; exactly the same petition is repeated, only changing the name of the petitioner and date; the same silly argument and specious pleas are put forward. The petitioner is again, as expected, a Parsee toddy shopkeeper, and shows solicitude and concern for the loss to "Corporation revenue." He is of course quite unconcerned about the loss of his own private trade and income; he is inspired by patriotic and civic motives and will as usual expect the support of equally patriotic and civic-minded Corporators. Only one fresh argument is added viz. that as a result of Gandhi-Irwin Pact, this ban should now be removed.

The most pathetic part is that the "Public Health" Committee endorses the petition and recommends the removal of the ban, not on pecuniary but, we presume, on grounds of "public" health. That is item No. 43 of the November Agenda. It is likely to be taken up to-day (Thursday) or at a subsequent meeting. We have no doubt that the Corporation will show better sense and self-respect by turning down this preposterous proposal as unceremoniously as it has done four times before. Let the "Wet" enthusiasts both inside and outside the Corporation, know that the Corporation proceedings are not to be reduced to a farce and individuals cannot be permitted to trifle with the "Premier Institution" in the City by re-opening the same subject by "back-door methods at least four times in the course of 12 months.

If anything it is necessary to increase the vigilance and stiffen the attitude of the Corporation, since the Excise Department is non-cooperating with its own rules and openly defying both public opinion and Government resolutions, by allowing fresh booths and shops to be opened in all nooks and corners of the City, without previous notice or notification, and flouting all regulations and restrictions intended for the safety and convenience of the public. The Corporation will reduce itself to a ridiculous position and be made the laughing stock of the public, if it satisfies itself by rescinding resolutions every three months, particularly those resolutions laying down certain policy based on certain sound principles. So long as Corporation is pledged to a policy of prohibition, all the resolutions passed in pursuance of that policy must remain and hence there could be only one reply to the repeated challenges from interested traders backed by their friends and supporters in the Corporation these tactics must be put down with a heavy hand.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corpotation, Ltd., held on 11th instant it was resolved to recommend a declaration of the following dividend for the year ending 31st May 1931.

Rs. 200 per share of 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 10 per share of 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 4 per share of 84,000 shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up), making a total distribution of 14 per cent (free of income tax) for the year.

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TO GO THROUGH FIERY ORDEAL AGAIN!

(Continued from page 1).

avenue for peace you should have no difficulty to recognise the claim of the Congress. History of the past fifteen months before the Delhi Pact tells you, that these masses were at war with Government but it was a peaceful war for the simple reason that the masses had taken pledge to win freedom without shedding a drop of blood. In this struggle, thousands upon thousands women and children received lathi blows. Tens of thousands were sent to jail. Women of India rose, as if by magic. There was a phenomenal awakening on their part. Thousands of villages responded to the Congress message. I myself do not know why and how I was not prepared for such a splendid response to me. There must have been the hand of God behind. These villages and villagers were all unarmed, because remember, there is compulsory disarmament in my country.

NON-VIOLENCE.

BUT THOSE WHO WIELDED LATHIS AND USED BAYONETS DID NOT REALISE THAT THESE WOMEN AND VILLAGERS HAD WITH THEM AN INSTRUMENT WHICH WAS NOT PERISHABLE AND WHICH WAS FAR MORE EFFECTIVE. THAT INSTRUMENT WAS IN THE FORM OF LOVE, NON-VIOLENCE, AND TRUTH AGAINST THEIR FORMS OF ARMS AND OTHER BRUTAL METHODS.

Though the word Independence has a specific meaning in the English Dictionary, to these masses, it has also a larger and deeper meaning. He does not understand what "Parliament," "Responsible Government," or "Councils" mean, but the word Swaraj gives him the meaning within the twinkling of the eyes. To-day, he is paying the land revenue but he does not know, why and how much is spent for his country's purooses. He does not even know that 55 crores are spent over the military. At the same time, remember, he has no fear from the frontiers, or the Afghan or any other place. As a matter of fact the invasions never bother Indian villagers because, invasions in India did not begin with the East India Company. We had them even before that period. These invaders did not go behind the cities. They did not go behind Delhi and as you know from the geography of India a vast number of its people living in villages were unaffected by the invasions. Moreover, internal quarrels do not affect the villagers. They therefore need no protection. To-day the vast masses are living in abject starvation. They do not know what it is to have two meals a day. They have no bread and butter for themselves, nor a drop of milk for their children."

Then Gandhiji described the work of the Spinners' Association, how it has brought dignity and self-respect amongst villagers who go miles and miles to ashram to secure slivers and charkas. He said:

'We have added dignity to their life and they have gained confidence that they will be able to make both ends meet and keep away wolf from their doors."

POLITICS PURIFIED.

Gandhiji later dealt on various other Indian problems including, Untouchability and said, the Congress has purified politics. It has almost spiritualised it, though personally he did not like that word. "Weare out to win freedom with Non-violence and Truth by removal of untouchability, and by recognition of every villager as human being. Our non-co-operation fight signifies that no man can possibly tyrannise over another. Our whole movement is based on morality. We do not believe in theory of the sweet-will of our rulers. You know what we do in India. When authorities say do this, which we know is a wrong order, we say, thank you, we will not do. We say we won't do anything which injures our self-respect, hurts our human dignity and in such struggle even millionaires have discarded their wealth and have ultimately become trustees of their wealth for the betterment of Indian villagers.

BURNT OUR BOATS.

"If British Ministers may not recognise my claim and may want to have the yoke holding on our neck we may once again go through the fiery ordeal because, perhaps we still need to suffer. Your Government has done no benefit to my country. It has only emasculated it. It is a shame that we are made incapable of defending ourselves against foreign yoke, and even in our internal affairs. That is terribly disgraceful, but what have we done? It is creditable that it added inch by inch to our poverty. We have to-day created selfless workers in every village. They are our civil service, and they will do anything that the Congress asks them to do. They are apable of governing the country. They know as I do know, that we have already burnt our boats and are marching with our backs to the walls, because we are working for freedom of the teeming villagers!"

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1931.

WHAT SHALL IT BE ?

In his Speech from the Throne in opening the new Parliament, King George made a gracious, if brief, reference to India. After pointing out that the Round Table Conference was continuing its work and that the Burma Conference would assemble shortly, he said: "It is my earnest prayer that the deliberations of both these Conferences should be crowned with success." That declaration may be taken as a fair measure of the earnestness of the prayer, and that earnestness would be duly reciprocated in India. As the responsibility for the policy indicated in the King's Speech traditionally rests on his Majesty's Government, we shall pass on to the speech of the present head of that Government.

Mr. MacDonald, too, made a passing reference to India in his Guildhall speech and announced his profound principle that the new Indian Constitution must be "workable." Incidentally he observed: "Indian Princes and representatives of their fellow-subjects, are again with us." He also remarked that "our wonderful Empire was the first successfully to substitute common loyalty for coercion and affection for a legal force"! So far as India's relation with Britain is concerned, is not the above statement more an ideal than a fact? At present in India lack of affection is often interpreted as disaffection and disloyalty and is penalised as such. However, whether the British Empire is wonderful or not, Mr. MacDonald is certainly a wonderful man and a wonderful juggler with words—and political principles. Mr. MacDonald must be presumed to choose his words very carefully. Referring to India in the House of Commons, he hoped that "sufficient agreement" would be reached at the Round Table Conference "to enable the Imperial Government to go ahead to produce its policy in the form of practical proposals for legislation." This statement is, perhaps, his formal authoritative reply to Mahatma Gandhi's frequent demand for an immediate declaration of Government's policy. Mr. MacDonald evidently means that Government's policy cannot be declared unless there is a previous agreement at the Conference though he is astute enough not to undertake to give effect to any agreement that may be arrived at at the Conference. He has also taken care to see that on some important points agreement is not possible among particular "delegates" at the Conference. Mr. MacDonald was, indeed, very optimistic when referring to Indians he said in his Guildhall speech: "I believe that we have impressed upon them the fact that we are sincere. I believe that they trust us, and those are the essential foundations of any constitution given to any country on the face of the earth."

Mahatma Gandhi must have been very strikingly impressed by the difficulty of negotiating with the present "Imperial Government" when he observed in his address to the Students' Union of the London School of Economics that "it was easier to negotiate behind prison bars than at the Round Table Conference." Both in this address and in another to the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Gandhiji gave a clear enough hint that "if the British want to keep the yoke holding down our neck, we may once again go through the fiery ordeal, because, perhaps, we still need to suffer." It is inaccurate to call this a threat. It is only a plain re-stating of a simple fundamental truth. Will not Britain herself rather sacrifice thousands of souls than accept subjection to a foreign power? Whether India will be capable of paying the full price for freedom, will be known only when she passes through what Gandhiji calls her second fiery ordeal. The world knows that India has never become wantonly aggressive in her fight for freedom. Rather she has been too passive and too patient so far. Besides, when the method of resistance is Satyagraha or self-sacrifice, human nature itself forbids and prevents reckless resistance. However, just for the present, we have left with the British the answer to the question: Whether there will be peace or whether India must go through a fiery ordeal again.

THE FARCE OF RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT.

The lack of definite policy in railway management made it necessary, last year, to wipe out the Reserve in order to pay the contribution of about Rs. 5-1/2 crores to the general revenues. The situation this year is far more serious. There is no Reserve Fund to fall back upon and the deficit in the final figures of working will be very heavy indeed. In the circumtances, the Government will have to be thankful if they are not called upon to pay out funds on account of the guaranteed dividends. The latest returns of railway earnings show that from 1st April to 10th October, the income has fallen by Rs. 5.05 crores from Rs. 47.96 crores in 1930 to Rs. 42.91 this year. The working expenses from 1st April to August 31st showed a fall of only Rs. 2.25 crores from Rs. 22.31 crores to Rs. 20.06 crores. On this basis, the fall in earnings at the end of the official year should be nearly ten crores while the saving effected would be only Rs. 3.40 crores, causing a deterioration of Rs. 4.60 as against last year. If we take into account the deficit of last year, the deficit for this year would be nearly ten crores.

In the face of this figure, the nibblings and scratchings of the Railway Board seem to be hopelessly ineffectual. To dismiss 40,000 workmen may be easy, but it would not solve the problem. The Board seems to think that if these small economies are effected, things will come right in the course of the year and no further action will be necessary. On the other hand, the outlook is by no means rosy and it will be just as well for the Board seriously to tackle the problem. It is stated that, though 40,000 men have been "axed" the reduction in superior establishments has been negligible. The annual expected increase in establishment charges in the higher grades is Rs. 30 to 40 lakhs and this also has to be provided for by retrenchments. And it is not encouraging to find that little or no economy has been effected in the higher grades. In the state-managed Railways, only 78 out of 1127 posts fell under the axe against 52 out of 850 in the company-managed ones. And even this saving was due to a policy of not filling up vacancies as they occurred. Truly, the Railway Board is justifying its tradition of adopting a policy of least action.

We have a right to look for reductions in materials, stores and other accessories. For, if the men do not work in the factories, workshops and open lines, it follows that the cost of materials, and supplies must also fall correspondingly. We would like the authorities to face the facts squarely and adopt a well-considered scheme of all round retrenchment, both by cutting out avoidable items and by reducing the size of others. Until this is done, the Board will have no justification in approaching the All-India Railway Men's Federation to agree to reduction in the number of workers.

HOUNDING THEM OUT

India, busy with her own national struggle to achieve her birthright of freedom, is likely just at present to be unable to spare attention to the grievances of her nationals in South Africa. But they can be assured of her warm sympathy and her support in the heroic fight they are putting up against the methods systematically pursued by the anti-Asiatic elements to make self-respecting existence impossible for them. Our South African correspondent narrates the selfish manoeuvres of the European employees of labour and of a number of Town Councils in the country to deprive Indians of the right to trade, the right to possess landed property and the right to exercise the limited municipal franchise they secured after years of agitation. The old cry that their existence is a danger to "white standard of living" is raised. A united endeavour on the part of the Indian community to resist this menace can alone ward it off.

BRITISH TRADE IN INDIA.

Despite their pre-occupations with their own financial and political problems, commercial interests in Britain, according to Messrs. Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. Birla, are sympathetic towards the Indian cause and are very anxious to have a peaceful solution of the Indian problem. Experience may have induced British businessmen to be enlightened even in their self-interest. The lesson is probably burnt into their minds that people cannot buy without purchasing power, even if they have the will to buy, and that in no case can a people be forced to buy. If the Indian people's purchasing power, crippled by foreign exploitation and a ruinous currency policy, is not speedily restored and if the people are not politically satisfied, the doom of British trade with India cannot be long delayed.

Trifles

"Premier's Resolve to help India", says an Anglo-Indian Headline.

But is there anybody in Britain who has not made up his mind to help India? Lord Rothermere wants to help India. He is doing his best with the help of his own talents and those of, say, Sir Percival Phillips. Churchill is in Parliament with India as the first charge on his time and his brilliance. Lloyd, Sydenham and O'Dwyer, having eaten India's salt, insist on their right to help India as a justifiable privilege. The "City" is all for continuing to help India to the best of its illimitable resources. Indeed, urged by Divine Inspiration the whole of the British Nation in Britain and India regards it as its primary religious duty to compel India to accept British help.

All that remains is—

God help India.

• • • •

I am glad that Maulana Shafi Daudi has established intimate contact with the British Fascisti. They are the right kind of people to appeal to on behalf of Musalmans. And as a matter of fact the Maulana Sahib's appeal has already been responded to.

• • • •

For, Mr. Leese (the name seems to be misspelt) who presided at the Maulana Sahib's meeting promised "a new era in which British finance and industry would work side by side with a "Muslim Empire within the Empire", and forge out a new destiny altogether."

Nothing could better solve the problem of the Jaziratul Arab. Muslims must congratulate most gratefully Maulana Shafi Daudi for securing the promise of a Free Palestine—within the Empire.

• • •

"The foundation of personal health, or ill-health, being laid in childhood, Sir George Newman's annual report on the health of British School children is an important document".—"Times of India".

But please don't be so silly as to apply this to the case of India. It will be an attack on Government's "bona-fides" as regards the officially established fact that India has no money for the education itself of her children will amount to neglecting the urgent demands of the Security Services and the military, that have, together brought so much prosperity in health and wealth to India.

• • • •

"The inauguration of the Tribunal of Honour for the trial of journalists who may have failed to conform to the accepted standards of the profession took place in the Peace Palace at the Hague."

India; I hope, will be "represented".

It is, however, premature to say that a committee consisting of Lords Burnham, Rothermere and Beaverbrook, has already nominated, for the purpose, one of the Simla—Delhi—Correspondents of the Anglo-Indian papers.

ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY

AN ESSAY IN THE CULTIVATION OF CIVIC VOTE

(BY "DEMOCRITUS.")

Nietzsche remains perhaps the wisest and profoundest amongst modern philsophers who have mastered the perfect technique in realism covering the whole, vast range of human nature—a veritable St. Paul with a great apostolic mission—and his summing up of humanity in the mass as cattle is the last word in the approach to truth.

DEFECT OF DEMOCRACY.

The decay of real democracy, not indeed as Plato dreamt it in his exquisite wisdom but as it was passed down from the ancient States, is to be explained by the Nietzschean analysis. The retreat of liberalism in the modern European States and its violent reaction in what is termed as dictatorship demonstrates how humanity "en masse" proves itself incapable of supporting real democracy. Civilisation dissolves, in the end, in force, masked force, it is true, but still force, brutal and anti-social: no wonder, the line of idealism should be abandoned by those who prefer reaction to corruption: we have to choose between honesty and hypocrisy. Nor is this process referable merely to the limitations and 'malaise' of human nature. It is helped, in no small measure, by the complex organisation of industrialism and the institutions it has brought into existence.

DEMOCRATS ALL.

So that, the popular suffrage, that strong pillar supporting the so-called democracy, serves also the engineering need of the oligarchic 'regime.' The world's biggest captains of industry and profits are all stout-hearted democrats and even socialists. The recent Parliamentary election has proved the ultimate wisdom of their policy. Nearer home, too, the manner in which elections to the so-called popular bodies are conducted shows how richly the worst Nietzschean polemics are deserved. The process, however, in communities like ours, is marked by certain characteristics of parasiticism in forms of communalism and clannishness, that relic of social degeneracy. The vote is a caballistic ritual with which could be conjured on to the surface the primal forces of our local human nature from their subterranean depths.

INTELLIGENTSIA' VOTES.

The tactics employed by all the pedagogues and careerists, the demogogues and adventurers in the so-called public life, furnish truly spectacular and profound demonstrations of the most obscurantist forces. It 's all-too human, as the German Zarathustra might have said. Watch your pretentious, newspaper-reading member of the alleged 'intelligentsia' succumbing to the paltry pleasure of a motor-drive and a drink (real 'booze' for the 'wets', iced minerals for the 'chota' puritans) while he is shepherded into casting his democratic vote for his hospitable candidate. Watch your politically-minded 'pandharpesha' being buttonholed into voting on a purely clannish basis because he shared the accident of being born in a sub-clan of the Hindu Brahmin along with the candidate. A person votes, on the same principle for a mountebank because he talks the 'malvani' dialect of the voter or because his grand-father, long deceased, hailed from the tumble-down village in an obscure corner of the Konkan where the voter was born or another person votes for a booby because the candidate has a pretty cousin who canvasses her relative's vote or because he has married the voter's landlord's grand-daughter. The herd principle applies in each case and the pretentions of the civic election expose themselves in all their futility and mockery.

FACTS ABOUT EXCHANGE RATIO.

FALLACIES EXPOSED.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Mr. Batliwala has replied to Mr. R. G. Saraiya's queries regarding the exchange ratio and, in doing so, has apparently failed to make a good case. I am sure Mr. Saraiya can take care of himself but I want to bring some 'facts" about the exchange ratio to Mr. Batliwala's attention.

NO "PARITY" IN WAR-TIME.

He wants to know if any country can be named which has depreciated its exchange rate as against war-time parity. In the first place, let me remind him that there was no 'parity' during war-time. There was only war-time exchange value. The following countries can be cited against Mr. Batliwala:—

Name of country	War-time Dollar in local units.	1925 ratio	1929 Dec. ratio
Japan ...	1.99	2.42	2.17
France	14.25	20.97	25.52
Greece	9.07	63.89	77.06
Portugal	9.6	19.9	22.5
Spain	6.27	6.91	6.84
China	.54	1.32	2.20

I can name several more smaller nations but these are sufficient, I hope. It must be remembered that the currencies of the world did not depreciate so much 'during' war-time as in the post-war period. I would also add the example of Great Britain which tried the wisdom of rehabilitating the pound at its pre-war ratio and much above its war-time ratio with the result that it had to let it slip back to about 70 per cent. of its "parity" value.

A REMINDER.

If Mr. Batliwala argues that this was due to the currencies of these countries being disorganised during postwar years, I will remind him that worse things happened in India than anywhere else. The volume of currency steadily increased from 1918 both as a result of trade activity and the bloated deficit budgets of the Government.

BLACKETT'S POLICY.

Sir Basil Blackett then ruthlessly deflated currency to pay up the ratio and that was another disorganisation. The outstanding volume of currency notes alone in this period was as below (the increase or decrease included silver rupees also):

Year	Note circulation in crores	increase or decrease
1918	..... 99.77	59.34
1919	..... 153.46	100.12
1920	..... 174.52	36.97
1924	..... 185.85	43.23
1926	..... 193.34	2.60
1928	..... 184.87	32.87

Let us also remember the episodes of the 24 pence of gold ratio for the rupee and its failure and substitution by the 24 pence sterling ratio and the subsequent squandering of the gold resources of India and the final confession of Government's failure to stabilise the rupee. Let us remember how it drifted like the crow in the

(Continued on page 8.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Armistice Day.

Another Armistice Day has come and gone, leaving the world where it was thirteen years ago. Indeed the passage of years only adds to the platitudinous hypocrisy that surrounds the grateful remembrance of the dead. The dead who died to make the world safe for democracy, to establish President Wilson's 14 points were dishonoured at Versailles within a few months of the Armistice and ever since, the distinguished living have been persuading themselves and others that the outrage, deplorable though it was, could not be helped and that the best method of apologising for it was to get reconciled to its fundamental principles. Parcelling the world out into masters and slaves is hardly a tribute to the spirit of November 11. And they condemn war by trifling with Peace and Disarmament. How tragically significant it is that the Cenotaph should, on November 11, be the centre of a 'thrilling' military pageant!

—And India.

So far as India is concerned, November 11 means nothing more than disillusionment and frustration of hopes that had been deliberately aroused. Democracy and Self-Determination are the two things that India has been denied. Speaking in the Commons, Mr. George Lansbury has just described how the British Nation was led to vote with enthusiasm for the Tories. India is in the position of the British Nation—when disillusionment comes to the latter. Englishmen and Englishwomen went about yesterday wearing the poppy with pride and perhaps in gratitude that the "Hun" did not, after all, succeed in dispossessing them of their liberties. Did it occur to any one of them that this country and its Nationals also have aspirations? India looks at these Poppies, she watches eloquent special appeals "on behalf of British ex-officers and British ex-Servicemen who are now in distress in this country" and wonders what she owes to the World War and the Armistice.

Dharangadhra.

The "Times of India's" defence of the Dharangadhra State's high-handed policy towards political workers is too crude to be convincing, however disinterested it may be. The white-wash is too thick to deceive one into believing that nothing is being white-washed Some untwistable facts of the case are that the State has prohibited the convening of the Kathiawar Political Conference, which has been held before in several other States of Kathiawar, that several local leaders have been deported or prohibited entry into the State; and that about thirty workers and volunteers including five women are now under arrest for offering Satyagraha against the frivolous order prohibiting their entry into the State. And it seems that to suppress uglier developments even pressmen are prohibited entry into Dhrangadhra. Facts like these cannot be explained away even by the "Times of India." To attribute motives to the leaders and to point at the youthfulness or illiteracy of some of the volunteers now under arrest and to affect pity for Kathiawar politics is to invite pity on the critic. However, our contemporary's talk of outsiders' mischief in the States is certainly interesting and should lead people to ask who are the true and most mischievous outsiders.

Half-hearted.

The Government of India are determined in the teeth of popular opposition to increase the postal rates on letters and they refuse to lighten the burden on the poor by reverting to the one-pice postcard. Their argument is that the high rates are necessary to balance the Posts and Telegraphs budget. But one source of balancing it, as suggested by the Cowasji Jehangir Committee, they will not condescend to utilise. The Committee drew attention to the plethora of Telegraph Masters and recommended the abolition of 162, including 22 supernumerary posts. Government, it is announced, have decided to abolish 50 appointments only and to employ 86 of the existing Telegraph Masters in supervisory posts. This is the kind of half-hearted retrenchment Government propose to adopt. The Assembly must protest against this official disregard of the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations.

On Three Members Respond To Opposition Whips' S. O. S.

IRGENCY FINANCE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY

GOVT. CUSED OF "SPIRITING AWAY" M. L. A.'s

(From Our SpRepresentative)

NELHI, Nov. 11.

Almost everyber of the Assembly was seth a Poppy on when at noon Assembly met after the Diwlidays to vote on the various es of the Emergency Financl. There were only three fresivals to-day in response to the S. call of the combined Partyps. They were Mr. B.K. LahMr. Chowdhri, Mr. Rastogi an Gunjal. The Raja of Kolings arriving on the 15th, and Miswas cannot come up owing ness. There is no news about Is. Rangachariar, Goswami ri, Rajaram, Pandiya, Gopikian Roy and Mr. Narasimha

"SPIRITING AW M.L.A.'S.

Even among thpresent here two members, na: Mr. T.R. Phookan and Mr. as have left in connection wthe Orissa Boundary Commn Enquiry. Some members ot like the idea of Governn "spiriting away" their colleg by deputing them on cossions when their votes are bacequired on such an important isure as the Emergency Financel. This feeling was given expron to by Mr. S.C. Jog.

The combined stgth of the Nationalists and thdependents to-day was not eigh to meet the Government ony amendment to the Financill. Sir Abdur Rahim an S Hari Singh Gour, therefore posned taking votes on the fit amdment till to-morrow.

"There is no itemn to adopt dilatory tactics, Sir, assured Mr. C.S. Ranga Iye to e President in apologetic va wh the latter suggested that le mmbers must practise a little selfficial and cut short their peechs. The fact of the matter rlly as that the Opposition was playig for time, hoping for bett votag strength by to-morrow. Ivas pr the same reason that Sir bdur Rahim and Sir Hari Singh our did not participate in to-das debate which was initiated Mr. S.C. Mitra against clause of the Finance Bill which impol surcharge on salt, income-taxnd postal rates for 18 months.

BACK BENERS' DAY.

Several back-achers were allowed to take pa The only principal speakers tday were Messrs. Broke-Elliott, C. Ranga Iyer and Arthur Mool It was altogether a desultory iscussion. The non-official elect Indians insisted on the reduon of Military Expenditure and eaded for abolition of surcharon postal rates and salt besides ptesting against lowering minimurlevel of income tax. Mr. Brooke lliott, who represents the Eurean Association of Madras, was, owever, wholeheartedly in favo of accepting the "medicine" gin by Dr. Schuster" as India wa "convalescing". This gave an opptunity to Mr. Ranga Iyer to quote the resolution passed by the European Association of Madras against its representative, Mr. Elliott.

Mr. Arthur Moore, the Leader of the European Group, sipported his colleague on this point and suggested to the Assembly to prove itself worthy of thinking in terms of Nation, when it was fared with a national emergency Mr. Moore's being the last speecli of the day, there was no reply to this from non-official Indian parties. As for the motion of Mr. S.C. Mitra, Government Whips are very hopeful of defeating it before lunch to-morrow.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

The Legislative Assembly met today an hour later than usual. Quite a large number of members wore poppies. The attendance had not improved compared with last week, the reason being that members who had leit for Diwali celebrations have not all of them returned yet and by to-morrow a better attendance may be expected.

POWER OF THE CHAIR.

The President announced that the power to decide whether any amendment required the Governor-General's sanction or not vested entirely in the Chair. (Applause). He further ruled that amendments proposing to reduce taxation did not require the Governor-General's sanction while those which proposed to impose additional taxation would require the Governor-General's sanction.

PROPOSED PROCEDURE.

The procedure he would observe would be that when he found that any amendment had been challenged as not having had the previous sanction of the Governor-General he would first decide whether such sanction was necessary and if he held it was necessary he would ask the member concerned whether he had obtained such sanction. If he had not, the motion would be ruled out of order.

Sir George Rainy thanked the President for the ruling.

Mr. Ranga Iyer and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed thanked the Chair for the ruling.

FINANCE BILL DEBATE.

The President then proposed that discussion should begin on clause three and called upon Mr. Bhupat Singh to move his amendment.

Mr. S. C. Mitra represented that clause two be taken up first as the Opposition had come prepared to concentrate on that.

Mr. Chetty said that the procedure would not suffer by taking up clause two which dealt independently with the broad principle as to whether power to collect salt income and postal taxes at present enjoyed by the Government should be given for another year.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed said that they had not come prepared to discuss any other clause.

The President said that he was willing to agree to what the House felt was convenient but thought members had had the Finance Bill before them for a considerable time and should be prepared to discuss it in the manner held most convenient from the point of view of procedure.

Sir Lancelot Graham agreed with the President

OMIT CLAUSE TWO.

Mr. S. C. Mitra thereupon moved thyat Clause Two be omitted. He argued that everything to-day was in jeopardy and the fact that this Bill had been found necessary after eight months showed that legislation for eighteen months would be out of place. Sir George Schuster had agreed previously with the House that retrenchment should be tried first. Had this been done? He demanded that reports of all retrenchment sub-committees be placed before the Assembly for detailed discussion with a view to examining which part of retrenchment had been accepted and which not. Only then could they approach the House with proposals for taxation.

THIS CUT!

He gave the instance of graduated cut proposal sanctioned by the Retrenchment Committee without dissent under the Chairmanship of Sir George Schuster and yet owing to pressure from above and below Sir George had yielded to ten per cent. cut. Mr. Mitra added that when Sir George Schuster had argued that the Lee concessions had become part of the pay why had not then these been included for the purpose of calculating even a ten per cent. cut in the pay. Mr. Mitra referred next to the lower pay being excluded from the cut and he said that members of the Retrenchment Committee agreed to this being kept between forty and sixty merely in the interest of people who received low wages but now that cut had been applied to lower emplpoyees in Railways and Posts and Telegraphs. They discovered that the Government agreement of exempting Rs. 40 salary was merely to save the police salary from the cut and not to relieve vthe poor of injury from the axe.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed said that unless the effect of high taxation was known it should not be extended. Why should the Government be afraid of the next session of the Assembly unless they wished to take advantage of the absence of members in London'

Pandit Sen expected that the trade revival already noticeable in jute and tea trades would continue thus dispensing with the need for extra taxation. He, therefore, supported Mr. Mitra's motion.

FOOL'S PARADISE.

Mr. Azharali said that the budget had proved that the Prime Minister's assurance for financial assistance had put the country in a fool's paradise. He could not understand why the Government should make provision for eighteen months when England had not departed from the normal twelve months procedure.

Mr. Jog complained that the Goverment were not playing the game.

Mr. Harban Singh also charged the Government with unfairness.

ACCEPT "DR. SCHUSTER'S" BILL.

Mr. Elliott said that the House had agreed that in the interests of India the Government should have a balanced budget and, therefore, the remedy provided by "Doctor Schuster" should be accepted.

Md. Murtaza Sahib agreed that they were all for balancing the budget but the method adopted by the Finance Member was not acceptable to them.

tions in military expenditure alone could balance the budget though there was ample room for economy on the civil side as well.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai considered it unreasonable to overlook the question of legality of legislating for 18 months nearly because it was an emergency budget. He himself thought it was premature to bring forward a Bill tenable for 18 months.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer quoted from the resolutions of the Madras European Association to the effect that deficit should be mainly met by retrenchment and remarked that Mr. Brooke Elliott had changed his front after coming to Delhi.

Mr. Brooke Elliott informed Mr. Iyer that his change of position was due to Governmen t having agreed to make retrenchments.

"SHOW THAT YOU ARE A NATION."

Mr. Arthur Moore, leader of the European group asked the Opposition parties to realise that this was emergency budget and thought that they would be tested by their attitude on this budget just in the same manner as England was tested recently

This was the time and this was the opportunity to show to the world that "we are a nation in the making."

No vote taken to-day on Mr. S. C. Mitra's motion.

The President before adjourning the sitting till to-morrow reminded the House of the necessity of the Assembly taking a decision on the bill one way or the other before certain date and that therefore it was necessary for members to exercise a little self-denial. At any rate the Chair hoped the House would like to come to a decision on this Clause before lunch to-morrow.—A. P.

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MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS SECRETARY RELEASED ON BAIL,

High Court Admits Mr. Haribhau's Appeal.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Hari Moreshwar Joshi, Secretary, Chirner Defence and Relief Committee nad Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, who was convicted under section 124-A by the First Class City Magistrate, Alibag, on 2nd instant, to six months' rigorous miprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, appealed against his conviction to the Bombay High Court, which was heard by the Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on Wednesday.

Mr. Joshi is alleged to have addressed a meeting at Panvel on 10th May last, attended by about 600 persons in which it was stated by the prosecution, he made use of certain expressions to bring into hatred or contempt and excite dissatisfaction towards the Government established by law in British India. The Magistrate, who heard the case after hearing the evidence, sentenced M. Joshi, as above. Against this order he appealed to the High Court.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Manilal, Kher and Ambalal,. Solicitors, argued on behalf of the appellant that the prosecution was not legally sustainable, and neither the Superintendent of Police nor any other police officer was entitled to make any complaint against the appellant. That the original notes of the speech taken by the police were destroyed and were not forthcoming and certain words here and there were taken to make a charge of seditious speech against his client.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and ordered the appellant to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 10 000.

ISLAM FINDS NEW CHAMPION IN SHAFI DAUDI.

"GANDHI STANDS FOR HINDU RAJ?"

Promises To Muslims Cold-Shouldered By Government, Complains Maulana.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Addressing recently a meeting, at headquarters of the Imperial Fascist League, Mr. Shafi Daudi, a Muslim delegate to the R.T.C. said that the Indian Muslims were at first inclined to support Mahatma Gandhi because of the treatment received by the community after the mutiny of 1857. But soon they discovered that he was only a representative of Hindu industrialists and moneylenders whose aim was to supplant British rule in favour of the Hindus and who desired to make common cause with him against the "untouchables."

Mr. Shafi Daudi complained that while the British Government gave concessions to Hindus promises after promises made to the Muslims were broken and Muslim approaches made with dignity were ignored.

PALESTINE POLICY.

Dealing with the whole Muslim question the speaker said that the problem was not restricted to India alone, since their religion flourished in Palestine and throughout the East, and in consequence no settlement could be satisfactory unless it took note of the whole situation, bearing in mind that any injustice in one quarter would hold up all effort in all other quarters until that injustice wos removed.

The speaker wanted particular attention to be directed towards Palestine where as he put it, "the soil itself is sacred to the Muslims and every stone is a living monument of Islam."

Whilst the present state of affairs was allowed to continue in Palestine, it was almost futile to attempt a settlement elsewhere.

The Chairman, Mr. Eleese said that the present situation of the British people was like the Government of the people by the politicians, for the Jews.

"EMPIRE WITHIN EMPIRE."

He had great hopes that much might be done by an earnest appeal to the ordinary decent feeling of British citizens. It was true that some day the right spirit would arise, and there would be made possible a new era in which British finance and industry would work side by side with a "Muslim Empire within the Empire," and forge out a new destiny together.

SEPARATION OF KARNATAKA.

Mr. Shiva Rao's Memorandum.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Shiv Rao has submitted a memorandum to the Round Table Conference urging the formation of Karnataka as a distinct province.

The memorandum states that an overwhelming majority of the Kannada speaking people of British India demanding it. Among the reasons stated are that the present division of Kannada speaking people between the Madras and Bombay Presidencies leaves the people with a small minority in each and prevents the economic and cultural development of the area.

LABOUR IN NEW INDIA.

Discussion At T. U. C. "At Home."

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Messrs. Joshi, Giri and Shiv Rao, entertained the Chairman and General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress and Mr. Mutler of the Labour Office, Geneva, at lunch. Several prominent delegates to the Round Table Conference including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Col. Haksar, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Sir Atul Chatterjee were present.

A discussion took place on the position of Labour under the new Indian constitution and the necessity of making Labour Legislation a federal subject.

LEAGUE TO SOLVE INDIA'S PROBLEMS?

Dr. Moonje's Letter To Gandhiji.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

I understand that Dr. Moonje has written a letter to Mahatma Gandhi suggesting that the communal and minority questions be referred to the League of Nations.

The letter states "now that it is evident that certain malignant and mischievous influences, operating both here and in Simla are not allowing the Muslims to come into a reasonable mood of give and take, which is essential for a compromise, I suggest that we should all combine and stand out for entrusting the minorities problem to the League for final settlement. If need be we ourselves might go to the length of applying directly to the League, but I am sure that the Government impressed by our determination will not let matters go to that extent."

WHAT ISSAC FOOT SAID.

In support of his proposal Dr. Moonje quoted Mr. Issac Foot, who on one occasion declared that he had no objection to the reference of the Minorities problem of India to the League.

Dr. Moonje believes that with the definite expression of opinion of Mr. Henderson that "the system of protection of minorities inaugurated by the League is now part of the public law of Europe. No amount of quibbling on the part of the British Government will avail and the proposal will therefore stand an excellent chance of being welcomed by them.

WOMEN'S INCLUSION IN LEGISLATURES.

MAHATMA FAVOURS ADOPTION OF PROCEDURE WHEREBY WOMEN'S PRESENCE IS ASSURED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Informal Conferences with a view to again taking up communal question were continued, to-day, but it appears that no appreciable progress was made. Gandhiji had a private conversation with Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, and later, a long interview with Mrs. Subbarayan which, it is understood, related to general matters connected with the Conference, particularly the women's question and the memorandum of Mrs. Subbarayan on the necessity of including in the Constitution a temporary provision for securing representation of women in the legislatures, owing to the importance of the first legislatures including women

Gandhiji appreciated Mrs. Subbarayan's view of this point, expressing the opinion that India would not be able to rise to the heights to which she aspired without the co-operation and assistance of women in legislatures. He it is understood, expressed the belief that constituencies would elect women; but suggested if they failed to do so, the adoption of procedure to ensure women's presence which differs little from the proposal put forward by the women's delegation last year, that legislatures themselves should elect a fixed proportion of women for a temporary period.—R. T. C. Special.

CITY NOTES

By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

THE INDIAN LABOURER.

"Badly paid, badly fed, badly housed and badly worked", was the description of the Indian labourer given by the Whitley Commission. To many of us, this is not news. For years, since the beginning of this century in fact, and particularly from the inception of the Non-Co-operation movement, the public and the press, the politicians and legislators, have tried to get the Government to legislate for better conditions for the labourer so that he would not suffer from the sub-human treatment meted out to him. The Bible asks: "what shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world but loses his soul"? But the Indian labourer has not even this materialistic consolation. He loses his soul and he does not get his bread even.

The fault is that of the system. I am not a Socialist asking for the moon of nationalisation but I want to get the human element working in these mechanised industries. "A man is a man for a' that and a' that" and he must have a minimum of physical comfort in his working hours and a minimum wage to live on. It is the pet theory of the factory-wallas and girini-wallas that the labourer earns enough in a half year to enable him to go back to the village and live on it for the other half. Perhaps it is truer to say that he earns enough of experience—mental, social, physical and sexual to last him for the rest of his life-time.

That is why Gandhiji is consumed with the desire to see things done by men and not by machinery. The labour-saving devices of modern industrialism are only sophisticated methods of starving the worker to fill the pockets of the capitalists, big or small.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

The Committee of experts of the International Chamber of Commerce has suggested that an agreement should be arrived at between the Government of India and the producers to restrict sales of silver, but this does not seem so easy as both parties would be anxious to sell as much as they can. Controlling output seems to be more likely to be fruitful. The Committee recommends that, owing to the impending shortage of gold, silver should also be used as backing for note issue. That is bimetallism in a new form. It, however, desires that the rise in price should not be violent as it might scare away buyers. This is particularly true of India where, owing to the duty and surcharge and also the depreciation of the rupee, the price of silver is becoming too high. Instead of a parity value of Rs. 40 with New York, we are having a quotation of Rs. 65 inclusive of duty.

DUTY ON RAW COTTON.

The East African Cotton Merchants' Association, EACMA, in short, writes that the African labourer does get a better return from Indian ginners on account of lower overhead charges and that this return is higher if the cotton is sold in India. I am glad to hear it. The EACMA desires that this paper should not advocate the duty and thus drive the Indian from East Africa. I would not do so, but I must remember that if six crores of rupees buy enough Uganda cotton to support twenty thousand odd Indians, the same money spent in India will support more than twenty 'lakhs' of Indians 'in our own borders.' And our agriculturists deserve all the support we can give them.

FOREIGN HOLDINGS IN INDIAN COMPANIES.

"Indian merchant" writing in the "Indian Daily Mail" draws attention to the danger arising out of our lack of foresight in allowing foreign concerns to acquire interest in Indian businesses as in the case of Tata Hydro-Electric Co. No emphasis can be strong enough on this point. From an economic problem, it has become a political problem. The main obstacle in the way of Swaraj for India is not the Civil Service as much as the Clive Street and Hornby Road magnates. Vested interests have been acquired at little or no cost and are now brought up as reasons why Indians cannot be allowed to govern India. Necessary legislation should be enacted as soon as possible to prevent such happenings in the future.

QUERIES.

If a railway station can be built and maintained at a small place (say Datia), why should not the Maharajah or the Railway spent five rupees more to maintain water-supplier there?

If a tariff wall is good for the United States, and England builds up one and other countries also built up tariff walls, where then is the tariff wall?

COTTON IMPORT DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Financial Notes appearing in to-day's "Chronicle" your Financial Editor comments on the low price payable to the African cotton grower on the basis of present prices in Liverpool. He then asks whether the Indian merchants of the East African Cotton Merchants' Association would pay any better prices.

My reply is categorical and emphatically "yes" and this for the following reasons:—

(1) The Bombay price is invariably Rs. 20 higher than the price ruling in Liverpool. It has ruled so high that it has paid to have African cotton re-shipped from Liverpool to Bombay. The Indian merchant working on the basis of the Bombay price is thus able to pay the African grower a higher price than his foreign competitor. This is the whole case of the East African Cotton Merchants' Association that by means of the import duty these advantages will be taken away from the Indian merchants, who may be driven out of the African market; and cotton may even cease to be planted in Africa if such low price continue.

(2) The Indian merchant, you are probably aware, has lower over-head and working expenses than an other. He is, therefore, able to offer higher prices than the foreign merchant.

I hope that your paper will not assist in driving the Indian merchant out of East Africa by advocating this Import Duty. The Indians include Patels, Khojas, Memons, Banias, etc.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. PATEL.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday the 11th November 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 50.00.000 and Rs. 1.49.75.000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 98-6-0 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-3-3 and above were accepted in full, and those at Rs. 98-3-0 received approximately 99 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 56.00.000 and Rs. 1,44.00.000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 7-4-0 and Rs. 7-3-10 per annem respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Thursday the 12th November 1931 to Monday the 16th November 1931 at Rs. 98-8-0 and Rs. 98-4-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 4th to the 10th November 1931 amounted to Rs. 40,25.000 and Rs. 1,87,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 17th November 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 20th November 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday the 11th November 1931 tenders to the amount of £745,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £4.220,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were also received and allotted approximately 6 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday the 17th November 1931 on the same conditions as previously announced.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

During the week ending the 7th November 1931:—

Sterling purchased in India	2 339,000
Net transfer to Home Treasury—	
(i) From Paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil.
(ii) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil.
Total	2,339 001
Less-Sales of Sterling	Nil
Net remittances to British Treasury	2,339,001
From 1st April to 7th November 1931:—	
Sterling purchased in India	2,558.000
Net transfer to Home Treasury—	
(i) From Paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil
(ii) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	23,047,804
Total	25 605,804
Less-Sales of Sterling	14,047,304
Net remittances to British Treasury	11,558,000

New York Cotton.

WEAKNESS OF WALLSTREET

New York, Nov. 10.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market advanced 14 points during the early part of the day on speculative buying but reacted on weakness of Wall Street and liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 14 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 6-70.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 13 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 12 points to 6.66c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, Nov 7.:—
January Highest 6.80 (10-11 a.m.)
Lowest 6.70 (at the close).
New York, Nov. 9.:—
January Highest 6.91 (2-07 p.m.)
Lowest 6.60 (opening).
New York, Nov. 10.:—
January Highest 6.89 (10-05 a.m.)
Lowest 6.66 (2-56 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York cables: Public and trade best buyers, big market interest becoming general and speculative public buying quite noticeable.

New York cables: Cotton Textiles figures for October: Sales 146.9 per cent shipments 95.2 per cent of production; stocks increase 4.5 per cent, unfilled orders increase 51.7 per cent.

New York Cotton Exchange Service cables: Estimated September-end stock of Indian cotton in all hands in India is 6,133,000 bales against 6,720,000 last season. Cloth sales by U. S. mills past fortnight probably less than production. Mill situation outside U. S. is irregular but slightly upward.

New York cables: Textiles quiet at lowest prices. Cotton steady undertone, inireased trade and speculative interest, hedging only moderate, anticipate trading market for the time being. We advise buying on breaks.

New York: Liquidation and Wall St. selling in sympathy with easier Stocks and grain markets.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 10.

Decembe.	6.63—12
January	6.71—14
March	6.38—11
May	7.07— 9
July	7.22—11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 10.

December	6.65—13
January	6.74—12
Middling Spot	6.66—12

New York, Nov. 10.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing Time.)

New York, Nov. 10.

NEW YORK.

January	6.83
March	6.98
May	7.17

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

January	6.81
March	6.95
May	7.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New ork, Nov. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	84,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exorts to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LOWER EXCHANGE

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

As a result of the King's Speech sterling cross rate improved and the Liverpool cotton futures market ruled easy. Spot Cotton market was less good although Manchester report continues to be satisfactory. Futures were quiet. The large crop estimate indicates that there is a pause in buying and liquidation was in evidence. Hedging of outsiders at close was absorbed by good trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points to 4.90c.

East Indian Cotton futures closed unchanged and the Egyptian Cotton prices declined 7 to 2 points.

Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a decline of 5 points to a rise of 18 points.

(Private Cable).

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Way in which enormous crop figures received indicates supply question discounted, and believe market in sound position. Market will respond any favourable features regarding consupmtion."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool, iables:—

"New York ables South sold, goods dull, market overbought.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

	Opening	Closing.
November		4.73—4
December		4.72—5
January	4.75	4.73—5
February		4.75—4
March	4.79	4.77—4
April		4.80—3
May		4.83—3
June		4.86—2
July	4.90	4.89—2
August		4.91—2
September		4.94—1
October		4.97—1
November		4.99—1
Middling Spot		5.01+3

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

	To-day's Closing.
Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple	4.67
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.79
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.91
Oomra, Good	4.29
Oomra, Fully Good	4.39
Oomra, Fine	4.54
Bengal, Good	4.14
Bengal, Fully Good	4.24
Bengal, Fine	4.34
Scinde, Fully Good	4.24
Scinde, Fine	4.34
Scinde, Superfine	4.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

	To-day's Closing.
November	7.13
January	7.29
March	7.46
May	7.61
July	7.76
October	7.86
November	7.86
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	7.50

LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Wheat Futures:—
Opening Quotations:—
December 5sh. 9-1/4d. value.
March 6sh 1-1/2d. paid.
May 6sh 3-3/4d. paid
Market:—Quiet.

JEENA'S TOUR PROGRAMME

JALGAON (Ajanta Caves) Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Sanchi.	23-12-31 to 2-1-32	1st Rs. 275/- 2nd Rs. 150/-
Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Delhi, Jaipur & Udaipur.	22-12-31 to 2-1-32	1st Rs. 275/- 2nd Rs. 150/-

Inclusive of Meals, Conveyances, Guides, etc.

REGISTER IMMEDIATELY & AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

JEENA & CO.

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Following a decline of 14 points in New York futures our market opened to-day at Rs. 185/8 for BroachA/M. delivery. There was scattered buying and prices advanced to Rs. 186/4. At this level there was increased selling by Japanese and commission firms which depressed prices to Rs. 185/8. Thereafter the market ruled steady with limited business. Liverpool opened at a decline of 3 points but weakness of sterling hardened prices to Rs. 189/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	187/12
Oomra D./J.	165
Bengal D./J.	145/4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

100 Bussan & Co. Wun 176
108 Mithabhai Nathoo Dhulia 167
113 Narshi Nagshi Nimbahera 151
83 P. Crystal & Co. Bijapur 196½
100 Narshi Nagshi Kayamganj 12 on
44 Tata & Co. Akola 177
74 Volkart Bros. Do. 177
214 Ralli Bros. Khurja 156
117 Volkart Bros. Nimbahera 162
78 Viram Ludha Nimbahera 163½
67 Dawn Mill Vijaynagar 150½
47 Phoenix Mill Do. 150½

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Bengal Superfine	154
Bengal Fine	149
Bengal F.G.	144
Sindh-Punjab Fine	149
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	144
Wardha-Hinght Fine	176
Nagpur Savner Fine	178
Yeotmal Fine	167
Arvi Fine	170
Amraoti Fine	167
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	167
Mulkapur Fine	163
Khandesh Fine	162
Muthia F.G.	152
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	165
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	167
Burwah Sanavad Fine	169
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	167
Broach Fine	190
Broach F.G.	179/80
Cambodia	265
Miraj/Sangli	215
Compta Good	225
Jinja	280
Busoga	285

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

7-11-31.

		This year.
Khandesh		2,839
Central India	1,051	9,765
Barsi and Nagar		1,630
Hyderabad-Gaorani		412
Berar	156	15,096
Central Provinces	662	6,311
Total Oomras	1,869	36,053
Dholera	392	7,793
N.-W. Provinces		3,631
Rajputana	486	3,067
Sind-Punjab	100	6,710
Broach	101	6,680
Coompta & Dharwar	369	3,664
Westerns-Northerns		3,333
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		288
Persian		410
American		12,252
Egyptian & African	253	16,535
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	2	55
Total	4,072	100,484

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

1st Sept. to 5th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

7-11-31.

		This year.
Europe	627	44,643
Japan & China	8,804	137,811
Coast Ports	16	13,588
Up-country by Rail		23,280
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,166
Total	9,447	237488

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 10-11-31	4063000	5082000
Receipts Yesterday 10-11-31	84000	89000
Exports to date 10-11-31	2072000	2594000
Stock at Ports 6-11-31	4435000	3773000
Stock Interior Towns 6-11-31	1904000	1592000
Stock Liverpool 6-11-31	687000	766000
Visible Supply 6-11-31	8239000	7317000
Quantity in Sight 6-11-31	6261000	7022000
Quantity out of Sight 6-11-31	3231000	2800000

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Wheat May	4	13	0
Linseed May	6	12	0
Castorseed	6	14	6
Cottonseed	2	12	0
Groundnuts	7	2	0
Teelseed	8	5	0
Rapeseed	8	12	0
Gram	24	0	0
Mawraseed	5	4	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

	Bales.
Central India	1051
Berar	156
Central Provinces	662
Dhollera	892
Rajputana	486
Sind-Punjab	100
Broach	101
Compta-Dharwar	369
Egyptians	96
East Africans	157
Comilla, Burmah & Other Sorts	2
Cotton	4,072
	Cwts.
Wheat	543
Linseed	404
Gingellyseeds	510
Poppyseeds	407
Groundnuts	9,600
Castorseeds	1,266
Rice	20,751
Myrabollams	229
	Tons.
Coal	2465

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 10.

Cotton seed, Bombay, ton no offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton Nov./Dec. Sellers £12:17:6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton Nov./Dec. Sellers £11:17:6.

LINSEED

London, Nov. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton Nov./Dec. Paid £11:10:0.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton November Sellers £10:0:0.

Linseed, Bombay, ton Nov./Dec. Sellers £12:2:6.

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov. 10.

Linseed Oil. Naked, London, cwt. December Sellers 17/-.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Jan./April, Sellers 17/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb.. Spot Sellers. 3d.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 11.

Opening Quotations:—
November, Sellers 6-7-1/2.
Buyers 6/-.
December, Sellers 6/4-1/2.
Buyers 6/4-1/4.
Business done 6/4 1/4.
January, Sellers 6/6.
Buyers 6/5.
February, Sellers 6/7.
Buyers 6/6-1/2.
March Sellers 6/8 1/2.
Buyers 6/8.
Market:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. F. Calcutta, Nov./Dec. per cwt. 8/9; C. F. Bombay, Nov./Dec. per cwt. 8/9-1/2.; C. & F. Karachi, Nov./Dec. per cwt. 8/9-1/2.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Nov. 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot, 6-9/16.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Government Comment On Bureau

The Government comment is that the indicated crop is the second largest ever produced in the United States. It is 2,971,000 bales greater than last year and 1,635,000 above the average for the years 1925 to 1929. October proved an exceptionally favourable month for harvesting, the weather conditions being practically ideal for picking with temperatures above normal and rainfall light. Because of the favourable weather conditions the field loss in October was less than the average.

The forecast is larger than last month in every state except in Arizona.

Reports on the portion of the crop ginned to date indicate that the average weight of the bales is heavier than for any previous year on record. This is an important factor in interpreting the cost.

On the basis of available information it now appears that production in the major foreign producing countries will total around 600,000 bales less than last year.

Share Market

QUIET TONE

Bombay, Nov. 11.

The share market was open for one hour owing to the death of a Broker. On the whole the market ruled easy with scattered selling. Moorat sales of Cloth are considered satisfactory but the margin of profit to mills is believed disappointing. This idea is discouraging buying but as far as the speculative situation is concerned the market is healthy. There is only limited business and the miscellaneous section is showing good strength. Both Cement and Iron industry have a better outlook and shares are likely to improve slowly. The share market will remain closed from the 12th inst. to 15th inst. and will reopen on the 16th inst.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Bombay Dyeing 671; 14; 72; 71
Century 223; 222; 220
Colaba 76
Crescent 54
Fazul 317; 15; 16; 15; 16
Indore 316
Nagpur 286, 285
New Great 136; 33
Pearl 187; 85
Simplex 50
Swadeshi 222
Burma 365; 56; 57 56
Hydro 108-7
Tram 103-2; 103-7
Deff 330
Ord. 30-6; 30-2; 30-6; 30-2
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 51-12; 51-8

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	671-4
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	220-10
500 Central India P.	412-8
100 Central India	285
100 Colaba	76-4
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	54-6
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	316-4
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	82-8
1000 Hindustan	1201-4
100 Indore-Malwa	316-4
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	9-2
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	113-2
250 Laxmi	720
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	960-8
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	133-12
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	103-12
250 Pearl	185
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	50-10
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	222-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	977
500 Vishnu	1117-8
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	59-8
50-25 Central	13-12
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	865
500-125 Imperial Cont.	212-8
100-50 India	76-8
5 Union	3-1
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	14-8
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	163-12
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	103-4
40 Katni Def.	570
100 Katni	151-4
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	172-8
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15-2
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110-10
1000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	575
50 Bom. Tram P.	60-12
50 Bombay Tram	103-7
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	108-7
1000 Tata Power P.	1005-0
1000 Tata Power	378-12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantej	665
100 Amritsar Patti	88-8
100 Central Province	72
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	587-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	51-8
30 Tata Steel D.	330
75 Tata Steel	30-2
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	91-4
250 Bom Steam P	187-8
250 Bom. Steam	167-8
50 Bom. Telephone	40
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	356-4
50 Bom. Burma New	129-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	137-8
15 Scindia	6-6
3-1/2 p.c. Govt Paper	55-5
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-12

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 11.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|6 1|32.
D D 1|6 1|16
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8
Nov./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|15. Feb. March
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 17/32 Nov./Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/2 Jan./Feb.
NEW YORK
B C Rate T T 352
Banks Selling T T 351
Banks Buying T T 345
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 722
Banks Buying D D 802
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 173 nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 160
HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 97 1/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 127 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.80 10th instant
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/8 11th instant
Japan/London 2/7 10th instant
London/Paris 97.00 10th instant
London/Belgium 27.50 10th instant
London/Switzerland 19.50 10th instant
London/Italy 73.50 10th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, steady.
Gold £5-8-9 10th instant
Silver London ready 21 9/16 10th instant
Silver London forward 21 3/8 10th instant
Silver New York ready 36 1/4 10th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5 3/4 per cent 10th instant
London discounts 6 mos 6 1/3 per cent 10th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money: Call 3 1/2 per cent
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone: Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 55-5
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 84
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 63
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 91-10
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 68-12
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 82-12
5 per cent Loan due 1939 Rs 91-4
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 83-4
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932-38 Rs. 95-12
3 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/12
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 94-10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/12.
6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 101-4
6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 58
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 58
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 92
Tone of market: Quiet, but steady.

Gold And ver.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Owing to ...vement in sterling cross rate Gold and Silver markets rem... quiet with some profit takin...ter on prices improved ow...kness in sterling at to-day's on opening. The general sent is bullish and operators ...pecting material rise in the of silver.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold y	26	5	6
Mint Gold ettle-ment	26	3	6
Silver Rea	65	8	0
Silver 1st ement	62	0	0

LON SILVER.

London, Nov. 10.

Silver:—a bought. China and specrs bought and sold. Market c uncertain.

To-day's price.

Spot	21-9/16
Forwar	21-3/8

GOLD

London, Nov. 10.

Bar Gold ne per oz. £5 8 9

LON METALS.

London, Nov. 10.

Copperaziers,	£51
Yellowtal	£40-3/4
Spelter and Indian Brar	£12-3/4
Corrug Sheets 24 g	£ 9-3/8
Tin, ish Ingots	£136-3/4

TONE LONDON SILVER—Uncer. India bought. China and spators bought and sold.

LON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 10.

T. T. Lon on Berlin	18.07-1/2
T. T. Lon on Amsterdam	9.47
T. T. Lon on Brussels	27.37
T. T. Lon on Madrid	43.62
T. T. Lon on Milan	73.81
T. T. Lon on Berne	19.55
T. T. Lon on Paris	97.18
T. T. Lon on Prague	128.50
T. T. Lon on New York (Clog)	3.82

LONDON EXCHANGES OPENING RATES.

	ondon, Nov. 11. ast Osing	To-day's Opening.
T T Lonon on Berlin	16.07-1/2	16.02-1/2
T T Lonon on New Yrk	3.92	3.87-3/4
T T Lonon on Amsteriam	9.47	9.410
T T Lonon on Brussels	27.37	——
T T London on Madrid	43.62	43.43
T T London on Milan	73.61	——
T T London on Berne	19.55	——
T T London on Paris	97.18	96.37

LONDON SCOUNT RATES.

ondon, Nov. 10.

To-day's price.

Interest Dato Day Loans 4-3/4 pecent.
Interest 7 ly's Market Loans 5 per c6.
Bank Bills, months, 5-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, months. 6-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cen
Fine TradeBills, 6 Months 6-7/8 per cer.

LONDON STOK EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 10.

Chartered Bk of India A &China	£13-3/4
Hongkong &Shanghai Bank (Lonpn Reg.)	£107
P O Bankir Corporation	£9
Funding Loa 4 per cent	£86
Conversion Ban 3½ per cent	£74-7/8
Indian Loan5½ per cent.	£99-1/2
Rupee Pape 3½ per cent.	£39-1/2
Indian Stoc. 3 per cent. Sterling Lan	£45-1/2
Indian Stoc. 3½ per cent. Sterling Lan	£53
Indian Stoc 4½ per cent. Sterling Lan	£74
Consols, 2½ per cent.	£55-3/4
War Loan per cent.	£97-1/8
Victory Bons 4 per cent.	£92-1/2

NEW YORI DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 10.

Demand Bills 380.75

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., cargoes, Nov./Dec. Sellers, 29/-.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb., cargoes, Nov./Dec. Value 28/6.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Afloat Paid 31/-.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Nov./Dec. Nominal 30/-.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSCN.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/9 Lowest Rs. 33/4//6 Closing Rs. 33/9.

Groundnuts Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 33/8 Highest Rs. 33/9 Lowest Rs. 33/1/6 Closing Rs. 33/4/6.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

(Established 1876)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort. Above Messrs. Warden & Co. Funded Capital Rs. 2,92,300 Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

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For details apply for a copy of rules to:—
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SECRETARY and TREASURER

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Royal Yakuti
A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs KEMP & CO. LTD., Bombay and Messrs. MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO. Princess Street.

PAYING INVESTMENT

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
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Telephone No. 20997

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Send me a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and losses in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in Service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophesies

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100 % CURE
PILES REMOVED
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NO PAIN. NO SHOCKS.

Special advantages:—

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2. Permanent cure.
3. No loss of blood.
4. No confinement to bed.
5. No pains and sufferings like surgical operation.
6. This is our own speciality.

CAUTION—Application of Violet Rays under the disguise of electrical removal of piles, is practiced which cannot remove piles and people are warned not to blame our methods by failure due to such wrong methods used elsewhere.

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Original Electric Hospital,
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BONUS BY DRAWING
If you draw you get Rs. 375 at once.

If not, your money is safe with interest.

"You have to subscribe Rs. 100 only by Instalment of Rs. 2 per mensem."

Interim Loans at 6 p.c. also granted. See our National Mutual Scheme (Regd.)

Enrol to-day or you may be Late for the Coming Chance

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Ladies and Gentlemen to note please
Agents Wanted—part-time—whole-time.

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40, Railway Road, LAHORE.

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COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Indian Commercial Interests To Be Consulted

REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary Commerce Department of Government of India:—

The last quarterly General Meeting of this Chamber passed the following resolution, on the 24th October, 1931.:—

"This Chamber recommends to the Government of India that they should consult Commercial Associations in India, previous to their entering into Commercial Treaties or Conventions on behalf of India with any foreign power."

My Committee had carried on correspondence with the Government of India in 1921-22 with regard to this question, urging that Government should invite the opinion of the Indian commercial community, before finally ratifying Treaties which secured to certain countries, a most favoured nation treatment and that the Legislature should also be consulted before any such Commercial Treaties are made. A debate on this question was raised in the Council of State in 1922 by Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, but the Government of India did not accept the demands put forward either by this Chamber or Sir Manekji Dadabhoy in the Council of State. My Committee again addressed the Government of India in 1929 emphasising that Government before entering into Commercial Treaties, should consult Indian commercial opinion To this request the reply from Government was that consultation with the commercial community was unnecessary. The view which my Committee expressed in 1921-22 and later on in 1929, has been further strengthened on accocnt of the contraction of such Treaties by the Government of India with foreign powers. These Commercial Treaties are not merely formal agreements but are sometimes very important documents, allowing certain rights and privileges to the nationa's of foreign countries with regard to trading relations. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Indian Commercial community should be taken into confidence by Government before entering upon such far-reaching agreements.

TAKE US INTO CONFIDENCE.

My Committee can appreciate that discussion of such commercial treaties requires a certain amount of privacy and confidence. The commercial community has now representative Chambers of Commerce, as also the Federation of Indian Chambers, and the Government of India can very well take these into their confidence, just as they even now do with regard to confidential questions which they do not want to discuss publicly and openly. The Government of India, in their letter of the 2nd March 1922, No. 1211, were pleased constituted the Indian Tariff was ed to observe that "as at present based on revenue considerations alone and the question was therefore purely hypothetical." Since then the Fiscal policy of the Government of India has endergone a good deal of change, and many of the duties which were formerly merely revenue duties or a surcharge of a protective nature added on to them. The fundamental nature of the Indian Fiscal policy is changed to a large extent and will, my Committee feel, be changed to a still larger extent in the near future. The negotiations, therefore, in future of commercial treaties with foreign powers will more and more affect commercial interests and it is because of this principally that my Committee urge that whatever may have been the reasons for the refusal of the Government of India to accede to the reasonable demand, put forward sometime back, operate no longer.

Under the circumstances, my Committee beg again to urge that the Government of India should consult Commercial Associations in India previous to their entering into Commercial Treaties or Conventions on behalf of India with any foreign powers.

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE-ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

"Drunken Men Employed To Obstruct Satyagrahis".

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Nov. 6.

The Temple Entry Satyagraha at Guruvayur continues peacefully. Public meetings are held every day and addressed by Congressmen, to win over the orthodox opponents. The leaders feel that the public opinion is swelling in favour of the satyagrahis.

Public meetings and demonstrations of sympathy were held in numerous places all over the Kerala province, on the 1st November, Messages of sympathy are pouring in from leaders of All-India fame, such as Mahatma Lala Hansraj, of the Punjab and Acharya P. C. Roy of Bengal, both urging the opening of Temples to the depressed classes in order to kill ntouchability outright.

The local propagandists include Nayar ladies. A section of the Tiyya community is, however, opposing the movement, partly because the Congress is leading the campaign, and partly because the late Narayana Guru preferred the establishment of separate temples for Tiyyas and the boycott of high caste Temples.

A meeting of Tiyyas held in Manjeri condemned the Guruvayur satyagraha and resolved to boycott such temples instead of forcing entry into such inhospitable institutions and undergoing the sufferings. This opposition is due to political bias.

The discontent among the Nayars with regard to their position in the Temple is increasing since the Congress propagandists persistently point out to them the inferior position assigned to Nayars. As a result, the Nayar servants of the Temple seems to be less willing to obstruct the satyagrahis. The Temple management is alarmed at this development. Counter propaganda is being organised. Volunteers are enlisted by orthodox aristocrats. Meanwhile, prominent Brahmans and Nayars of Guruvayur have put in a petition to the Divisional Magistrate asking for the removal of the fences from the public roads put up by the Temple manager. The Magistrate is enquiring. The local board is also considering this complaint of obstruction to the public caused by fences.

It appeared that some of the temple servants employed to obstruct the satyagrahis were drunken and when this fact came to be known a great revulsion was felt among the orthodox section, and the temple management removed the dunkards from their job.

A volunteer was beaten but he made no complaint. A stone was thrown at the opponents and it hit both parties, but the trouble did not develop. The volunteers stood bare in heavy rains and this pathetic sight appealed to the comfortably placed obstructions. One volunteer became giddy while standing at his post of duty and was removed to the camp. This was interpreted by the orthodox as a sign of drive displeasure against the satyagraha.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION FOR LABOURING CLASSES.

Ahmedabad Municipality's Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8.

A very important question was discussed at the Municipal meeting lately to provide sintable housing accommodation to the poorer classes and particularly mill workers.

There were two proposals—one from the Special Committee appointed to consider the question, and the other from the Standing Committee.

The special committee's resomtion stated that the Municipality should as an experiment construct 500 tenements at a cost of Rs. 900/- each by raising a loan of Rs. 4,50,000. The interest on the loan and sinking fund etc., should be provided by taxing cotton and iron at 3 pies more per maund.

It is estimated that the extra income realised by taxing these two articles, which are meant for mills, will be sufficient to meet the liability of the new loan. As the new tenements are meant for mill workers primarily the mill industry will have no reason to complain.

These tenements are to be given on hire purchase system and the rent is to be calculated at the rate of 4 per cent on the sum spent after the construction plus Municipal taxes, cost of collection, repairs and maintenance.

There was general agreement in the Board on the proposal of the Special Committee. Some Councillors referred to the speech of the President of the local Mill owners' Association who had said that the mill owners had provided suitable housing accommodation to 58 per cent of their workers. The Secretary of the Labour Union contradicted this statement and stated that according to the Labour Gazette the local mill owners had provided only 11 per cent of their workers, while according to the inquiries made by the Labour Union, the accommodation provided does not exceed 8 per cent. Further consideration of the question was adjourned to Friday.

"EDUCATION FOR VILLAGE UPLIFT ESSENTIAL".

(From A Correspondent.)
THANA, Nov. 6.

Mr. G. K. Dewadhar of the Servants of India Society delivered a lecture on "Village Reconstruction" on 4th instant at Bordi, District Thana.

Mr. Dewadhar in his speech put forth the cause of the afflicted 90 per cent, of the population of India residing in the villages. Their condition was very unsatisfactory, he said, they must be taught self-reliance, and for that they must be educated. Education would create yearning in their heart for the betterment of their condition, and by perseverance they would increase their wealth and prosperity. That did not mean that they were to be rich and luxurious, but they were to be contented and enthusiastic.

CAUSE OF BACKWARDNESS.

He pointed out that the cause of backwardness among the masses was not poverty, but ignorance and idleness. Industrialism was not only sufficient for us to rise, but spiritualism was also essential. Thus finding out the defects and shortcomings of the populace, we must try to uplift them. We must try to bring together the wealth of the rich, and the work of the poor, and that work could be done by co-operative societies, for which honesty was the thing essential, and without that, prosperity of the country was impossible.

Instead of getting 330 acres of land, it was better, he continued, to learn the practical knowledge to increase the output from 30 acres only and to achieve that, education must be widely spread throughout the masses. There were other institutions, viz. Y.M.C.A., or the Anti-Malarial Societies of Bengal, working on the same bases as the Servants of India Society. The co-operative societies must not be only money-lending bodies, but should work hard for the uplift of the masses.

FAMILY QUARREL LEADS TO FATAL STABBING

HUSBAND TO PAY THE HIGHEST PENALTY OF LAW.

(From Our Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, Nov. 7.

Mr. Hulkoti, Sessions Judge, Sholapur, who was busy this week hearing evidence in a sensational case known as the "Dufferin Hospital Murder Case" found the accused Yeshwant, a young Christian carpenter guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 I. P. C.

The case against the accused was that on 16th August last he stabbed his wife Sunderabai with a big knife through her chest and she fell down dead on the veranda of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, where she was serving as an Arya. The motive for the crime alleged by the prosecution was that the accused and his wife Sunderabai were not on good terms and recently they had quarrelled many times. Sunderabai had left the house of the accused and was staying in the hospital. On the day Sunderabai was stabbed, accused had apparently gone to call her back. But, as she refused to return, the accused murdered Sunderabai with the knife he had carried with him.

Dr. Miss Viegas of the Dufferin Hospital, Miss Morgan of the Zanana Mission, Midwife Sakubai Pandit were among the principal witnesses.

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REPRESSION IN BENGAL.

Mr. Villier's Bluster.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

In course of his address to the annual general meeting of the Kankinarrah branch (24-Parganas District) of the European Association on last Saturday night Mr. E. Villiers referred to the maintenance of Law and Order and said, "In this connection I would ask you carefully to distinguish between such things as terrorism and organized civil disobedience. The former—although it has not one tithe of the political significance of the latter—obviously has got to be crushed, and I am in a position to tell you that the Bengal Government are on the eve of introducing the most vigorous measures to crush it. But while we all know that there is a definite connection between terrorism and the left-wing of the Congress, terrorism is not the real challenge to Government. The real challenge has been and may again be civil disobedience. If there is any recrudescence of civil disobedience in this country, it must be crushed promptly and ruthlessly. If Government are prompt and strong, as I have reason to believe they will be, if by their promptness and strength they shew India that the staying of their hand in the past was of choice and not of necessity, was from strength and not from weakness, then I believe that there will flock to the standards of the Government untold million in this country, who, however misled in the past, ask nothing better than that they should be allowed to live their daily lives in peace and reassert their loyalty to the Crown. Should this return to civil disobedience take place, all advance towards self-government must be held up until such time as Law and Order have been re-established in the land; and the secrets of this re-establishment are unhesitating speed and ruthless strength."

GOVERNMENT V. SJ. BOSE.

Arrests under the new Bengal Ordinance are still going on in full swing in the province. The arrests and searches at Dacca created such a panicky situation in that town that it was deemed imperative that a non-official enquiry should be instituted into the affairs there without delay. Mr. Subhas Bose and others, therefore, left for Dacca. But on his way Mr. Bose was served with a notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting his entry into the Dacca District which was followed by an abuse of authority on the part of the local Government officials. When Mr. Bose reached Narayangunj, a sub-divisional town of the district he was taken to the police station and was kept there "under police protection" although he was told that he was not "under arrest"—a farce which was somewhat similarly performed in a recent case in which he was involved. While, however, Mr. Bose thankfully refused the unwanted protection and was walking away he was caught hold of by Mr. Ellison, officiating Superintendent of Police, and taken to a steamer, bound for Chandpur, Dt. Tippera, in which he was under police escort. He had no ticket and no luggage or bedding with him. On the way too he was not allowed to get down and he had, therefore, to go all the way to Chandpur. When he landed there he was cordially received by local leaders and addressed a big public meeting in which he explained the high-handed treatment of the police. Mr. Bose left Chandpur for Dacca taking the railway route.

He has sent a long telegram to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Governor of Bengal about the situation at Dacca.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON STUDENTS.

A Mymensingh report gives an account how some students were harassed by the police and how a Civil Surgeon was scared by khaddar in the local Medical School. Two students of the school, while one was coming back from and the other was going to the school at night, passing along the house of an I. B. Inspector situated on a public road, were, it is alleged, seized by sentries and assaulted for reasons not known to them. The Medical Students' Association condemned the assaults at a meeting and urged the hospital authorities to take steps in the matter.

It is further reported that the innocent conduct of a senior student of the said school, who could not greet the Civil Surgeon while going from one room to another to attend a surgical case with both his hands occupied with a tray full of surgical instruments and other things, enraged the Civil Surgeon who wanted an explanation from the former for, according to him, showing disrespect to him.

When the Civil Surgeon saw that the student was dressed in khaddar, he is said to have remarked that the latter might go to Chittaranjan Hospital and should not come to a Government Hospital. The student was further fined Rs. 5 for his conduct.

A New Anglo-Gujarati School In Andheri

The Hon. Secretary, Andheri Education Society, writes:

For sometime past the necessity of an Anglo-Gujarati school has been greatly felt in Andheri. In this direction some efforts were recently made to start a school with a large fund, but the idea did not materialise then. Daily the need of such a school is more and more felt. Besides, the students, from and adjoining Andheri, find it difficult to secure admission in some of the schools in the suburbs. On account of such reasons and to meet the requirements of the school-going children of Andheri and the adjoining suburbs, further efforts were made to establish a school in Andheri and with the co-operation and goodwill of friends, well-wishers and donors, an Anglo-Gujarati School, under the auspices of the Andheri Education Society is being started from Diwali. The school will be run on the lines of Sheth Anandilal Podar School at Santa Cruz and the fees will also be kept moderate so that even the people of moderate means may not find it difficult to take advantage of the new institution.

It has also been arranged to engage the services of experienced and cultured men and women teachers with University qualifications. The opening ceremony of the School is likely to be performed sometime in Diwali and the regular classes will start after the Diwali holidays.

The Society has rented a nice bungalow on the Kurla Road just near the railway crossing, Andheri station, so that the convenience of the school-going children of Andheri and the adjoining suburbs could be well looked after.

At present the Society proposes to open the following classes and the scale of fees will be as under:

Infant Class Fee Re. 1 per month.
Gujarati I Fee Re. 1 per month.
Gujarati II Fee Re. 1 per month.
Gujarati III Fee Rs. 1/8 per month.
Gujarati IV and Primer Fee Rs. 1/8 per month.
Gujarati V and English I Fee Rs. 2 per month.
Gujarati VI and English II Fee Rs. 2/4 per month.
Gujarati VII and English III Fee Rs. 2/8 per month.

Enrolment of students will be commenced from Dhanteras and the School authorities do not propose to charge any admission fees from students who will enrol their names from the ensuing term.

GANDHIJI AT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

A Sad Parting.

(By Air Mail.)

Mr. Gandhi—and Sam—went to the Dairy Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, writes Pennis Dunni in the "Daily Express":—

Sam is my name for that jolly, patient detective who protects Mr. Gandhi from riot, fracas barratry, and similar unpleasantness.

Wherever Mr. Gandhi goes, Sam goes too. And Mr. Gandhi and Sam went to the Dairy Show. Eager anticipation was on the face of Mr. Gandhi, and he gathered his blanket round him and grinned from ear to ear as the ushers bowed him inside.

Sam, who had seen a cow before, smiled politely.

The party moved forward. And there straight in front of Mr. Gandhi was a gigantic black and white notice, "To The Goats."

A grin—a joyous, tremendous grin—passed over the countenance of the Mahatma.

Sam smiled politely.

LUCILLE.

About two hundred and fifty farmers accompanied Mr. Gandhi and Sam to the goats.

"These are good goats," said an official.

"They are splendid goats," said Mr. Gandhi.

"Jolly good goats," agreed Sam.

Mr. Gandhi walked down the goat lines. And then—a look of splendid recognition lit his face. There—comfortable in her pen, happy and hay chewing sat Lucille, the goat who has been supplying Mr. Gandhi.

She had won a prize! Mr. gandhi scratched her.

"Nice," said Mr. Gandhi

"Mairrrrrrrr!' agreed Ducille.

"Jolly good goat," said Sam.

Old scenes and old memories were recalled as Mr. Gandhi and Lucille met once again. Sam stood by in silence, and the two hundred and fifty farmers beamed their approval.

"A good goat," said a farmer.

"Mairrrrr," grinned Lucille.

"Yes," said Mr. Gandhi.

The rest of the tour lost its punch somewhat after the reunion. There was a certain sameness about it.

"This is a prize cow."

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Gandhi.

"Good cow," said Sam.

"This is a prize hen."

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Gandhi.

"Good hen," said Sam.

"This is a prize pat of butter."

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Gandhi.

"Nice pat o' butter," said Sam.

One feels sorry for Sam. He had seen a pat of butter before.

Mr. Gandhi inspected the show from top to bottom and found it good to look upon. And so did Sam.

Finally the Mahatma left, and as the little man in white vanished round the corner of the door a look of poignant loneliness passed over the face of Lucille.

"Mairrrrr!" cried Lucille.

And oh, the pity of it!

SEVA DAL, THE GLORY OF COUNTRY.

Mrs. Kamaladevi's Address At Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 8.
(By Mail.)

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya addressed a meeting here yesterday tracing the history of the Hindustani Seva Dal, how it came into existence and how under Dr. Hardikar it developed into an all-India organisation.

Referring to the women's section of the Dal she said:

It had long been the desire of the Seva Dal to organise a Women's section and give the necessary training to the women as well, and now I have been asked to tour throughout the Country to appeal to them to come out and join the ranks and do their duty to the country. Question naturally arises; Can our sisters do that duty without undergoing training? I would answer: "No" They cannot perform even the every day duties imposed on them unless they are trained. Disciplined life alone will bring them face to face with responsibilities of life. Is it possible to do so without educating them? "No." Then why become laughing stalk if the whole world. Then what is our duty towards them. Is it not clear that we have to start now or never? What good is to take up matter when already it is beyond redemption. The solution of the problem is with you. It is for you to apply your mind to it or not?

GLORY OF COUNTRY.

The training is divided into three parts: Balikas (7-12) Kumarikas (13-18) Sainikas (18-40), during which we propose making women as efficient as they should be in every sphere of life. Be it as wives or mothers, or leaders or administrators or politicians. Will this be possible if proper mental disciplined training is not given to them. It is not. What a difference you will notice once your women are educated? Healthier offsprings with cultured mind will add to the glory of your country.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HARDIKAR.

Then Miss Safia Somji, (Ex-Dictator) of Bombay) spoke in Hindi. She explained the entire history of the movement and the work done by Dr. Hardikar and his band of workers from time to time. She dealt at great length on the evils of Parda system and exhorted audience to send their women to provincial organisations, thereby serve their country and better their own prospects.

Mr. Arora explained the extreme necessity of carrying out the programme chalked out by Mrs. Chattopadhyaya and Miss Somji.—A. P.

Parsi Scouts' Federation Welcomes Dr. Tarapore.

At the Sir Chuntilal V. Mehta Boy Scout Hut a reception gathering was held under the auspices of the Parsi Scouts Federation, when Dr. M. E. Pavri presided. The principal guest of the evening was Dr. R. C. Tarapore in whose honour the function was held and who recently returned from England having obtained D.O.M.S., speciality in Opthalmology.

Dr. Pavri welcomed Dr. Tarapore among the Bombay Scouts and wished him every success in his future professional career.

Dr. Tarapore complimented the Scouters on the wonderful work they were doing in face of so many difficulties they had to contend with locally. He referred to the greater facilities existing in England and other European countries. In spite of Bombay being one of the leading provinces in starting Scouting, it was the only big presidency, without an "Akela" Leader or a Deputy Camp Chief. He appealed to the members to get such officers appointed from the local Association who would do well for the city as well as the Province of Bombay.

A tea party was given by the members of the Kadri family, Ahmedabad in honour of Sardar Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri I. S. O. Ex-Collector of West Khandesh, Inamdar, Hon: F. C. Magistrate and head of the Kadri family, who was recently appointed First Class Sardar of Gujarat by the Government of Bombay.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—The first of the new 13 and half ton Handley-Page airliners, the largest in the world in use on Eastern section of Imperial Airways' London-India route, took off for Cairo from Croydon on Sunday.—Reuter.

Geneva.—The League Council has been definitely convened to meet in Paris on 16th inst.—Reuter.

London.—Nizam's sons left for Nice on 10th inst. for Nika ceremony which takes place on 12th November. It will be solemnised at Palais Carabacel, a beautiful villa at Cimiez commanding a magnificent panorama of sea and mountains. The ceremony will be of a very simple character. Mr. Shaukat Ali has left for Nice.—Reuter.

Hoboken (New Jersey).—Colonel Isaac Newton Lewis, inventor of the Lewis gun, fell dead at a railway station.—Reuter.

Pirmasens (Palatinate) Six have died as a result of a delayed explosion of the charge for blasting in a quarry at Haustein which threw masses of rock into air, crushing four men. Three of them were killed instantaneously, and one died later. Two others were killed when they went to investigate the cause of non-explosion of the charge.—Reuter.

Balboa (Pamama Canal).—Ten men adrift on a raft were sighted by a Panama Airways pilot 25 miles off Cartagena in Columbia. A strong wind prevented the airman from rendering assistance; but the castaways are believed to be the crew of a coasting vessel wrecked recently, and unable to summon help owing to lack of wireless.—Reuter.

Hongkong.—For the second time in a week a British naval vessel has carried out rescue in Chinese water. H. M. S. "Petersfield" minesweeper attached to the China Squadron picked up seven survivors of a Chinese junk which foundered off the Tripod Island.—Reuter.

The Hedjaz Legation announce that the Franco-Hedjaz Treaty of Friendship and also a agreement regulating relations between the Hedjaz, Syria and Lebanon have been signed.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cawnpore.—The 7th Annual Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers Associations will meet at Bangalore during the ensuing Christmas Holidays on the 28th, 29th and 30th December. His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is being approached to open the Conference and Nawab Syed Ross Massod, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University to act as President.—A. P.

New Delhi.—Sir Harishingh Gour has cabled the following to the British Prime Minister: "As the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly I deem it my duty to acquaint you with the serious consequences to peace and order and economic and financial stability following postponement of central responsibility."

Peshawar.—The order under Section 144 prohibiting meetings, demonstrations and processions except those of a religious character in Peshawar or Nowshera subdivisions on or within the area extending to North and South of the Grand Trunk Road and on or within two miles east and west of Pabbi Cherat Road has been extended for another two months.—A. P.

Cawnpore.—Dr. Leslie Coleman, Director of Agriculture of the Mysore State, having resigned his membership on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Inter-University Board, India, has elected Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Dacca University, in his place, on behalf of the Universities of India.

Cawnpore.—The Third Punjab Provincial Teachers Conference will be held at Ludhiana on the 19th, 20th and 21st December. Prof. P. Seshadri will preside. There will also be an educational exhibition during the week.—A. P.

An Amritsar correspondent wires:—"A representative meeting of the Muslims of Amritsar presided by Khawaja Ghulam Muhayuddin condemned the anti-Muslim Attitude of the Associated Press regarding Kashmir happenings."

The C. P. and Berar Quadrangular Cricket Tournament will commence at Nagpur on 30th instant, and end on 10th December. The first round will be between Parsis and Christians, while the second will be between Hindus and Muslims. The finals will be played from 7th December.

Madras.—It is understood that Government of India have decided to lend to services of Mr. B. G. Holdsworth I. C. S. to Pudukottah State and he will take charge of Pudukottah Administration within a few days.—A. P.

Telegraphic reports from Ellore show that as a result of heavy rains in certain parts of West Godaveri District no fewer than ten tanks have breached and about fortythree villages have been affected and crops sumberged in several centres.—A. P.

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APPEAL FOR TRIAL BY JURY DISMISSED.

Lalji Pendse On Sedition Charge.

IS KNOWLEDGE OF MARATHI ESSENTIAL FOR TRYING MAGISTRATE OR JUDGE?

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield in the Bombay High Court on Wednesday dismissed the interlocutory appeal of Lalji Pendse who has been charged under section 124-A in respect of a speech delivered by him on the 13th September last at Chowpatty on the day of the death anniversary of Jatindranath Das.

The case against the appellant was taken up on the 12th October last by the Chief Presidency Magistrate when his advocate Mr. M. N. Talpade enquired of the learned magistrate whether he was going to commit the appellant to the High Court Sessions or would try the case himself when the learned Magistrate passed an order that he was going to try the case himself and would not commit it to the sessions.

Aggrieved by this order, the appellant appealed to the High Court that if his case was committed to the High Court Sessions, he would have a fair trial at the hands of the jury consisting of the majority of Indians. That the speech being in Marathi, the learned Magistrate, whose mother tongue was not Marathi would not correctly understand the intricacies of the language. That the learned Magistrate had already tried more than one case in which the writings referred to the life of Jatindranath Das and, therefore, it was desirable that the same Magistrate should not try the case.

Mr. Rege with Messrs. Karnik and Joshi, Advocates, appeared for the appellant.

Their Lordships in dismissing the appeal observed that even in the High Court Sessions, it was probable that the presiding judge would not know Marathi.

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

Aims And Objects.

The Special session of the Bombay Legislative Council will meet n Bombay at the end of this month when the Bill to provide for the succession duty in the Presidency will be introduced. The following are the objects and reasons of this Bill:—

The object of this bill is to provide for a succession duty on certain classes of property devolving by inheritance or succession or survivorship or under a wit. The property chargeable includes all immoveable prtperty within the Presidency, all moveable property within or without the Presidency, any interest or income arising from such property, and annuities. The bill affects all classes, including the Hindu joint family, but provides for certain exemptions or concessions to close relatives or in the case of agricultural land or trust property, and the first Rs. 2,000 of the value of the property are exempted from the duty. When court-fee for probate or letters of administration has been paid, the property will be 'protanto" exempt from duty. Similarly court-fee will not be payable if succession duty has been paid. Details as regards the method of collection and the determination of the sum to be paid (together with the procedure for appeals) are provided for in the bill or are left to be supplemented by relues, which will be subject to the approval of the Legislative Council."

OLD WOMAN JAILED FOR 1 YEAR.

Convicted Of Living On Earnings Of Postitution.

VAKIL GETS 3 MONTHS' R. I.

On hearing the senfence of one yeal's rigorous imprisonment passed on her, Meherbai Merwanji Divecha, an old woman, broke into tears and wept bitterly in the Court of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Wednesday. The Magistrate found the woman guilty of having lived on the earnings of prostitution of her own daughter, named Sheira Divecha aged 17.

Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, the second accused, was given 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate held that Meherbai was most to blame in the matter, and as the mother it was her duty to protect the girl and lead her in the right path, but instead of that the girl was forced to live a life of shame because she (Meherbai) wanted money.

"EQUALLY DESPICABLE CONDUCT."

As regards the second accused the Magistrate remarked that his conduct was equally despicable but in view of the fact that he was adequately punished by the High Court in "Miss A" Case, he was only given 3 months' jail.

The prosecution case was that the girl was introduced to various persons by the second accused with the knowledge and connivance of the first accused. The girl was taken by "customers" to various places such as Chowpatty, Hanging Gardens, Apollo Bunder, and World and there they took liberties with her person. The Magistrate held that it was clear from the evidence that Shera was forced to lead a life of shame by the accused and that they had taken money from the "customers."

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, informed the Court that arrangements were in progress to remove the girl to a convent outside Bombay, and therefore, requested that the girl may be allowed to be kept in the Children's Home for a month more.

The Magistrate granted the request.

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POLICE RAID COCAINE SMUGGLERS' DEN

Suspects Escape Inspite Of Police Firing

CAWNPORE, Nov. 9.

Last night at about eight Mr. Atharali, Sub-Inspector in charge Anwarguni Police Station accompanied by Mr. Badrinarayan Pathak, second Officer Anwarguni Police Station and a few constables raided the house of some notorious cocaine smugglers

While attempting to arrest one of the confederates of smugglers, Mr. Atharali, Sub-Inspector and constables Jwalasingh and Murlisingh got serious injuries. as a result of an attack made on them by other associates of the arrested person with lathis.

Mr. Badrinarayan whereupon opened fire injuring none. All the attackers and the arrested person made good their escape. The Kotwal, the Superintendent Police and the Joint Magistrate all reached the spot immediately after the occurrence. The joint Magistrate is holding an enquiry. —A. P.

LEARN the MANUFACTURE of VERY GOOD SOAP

I am an Asstt. in P.W.D. Rangoon (Burma). One of my aims in life was TO LEARN THE MANUFACTURE OF VERY GOOD SOAPS. I tried many soap experts for the purpose but all to no purpose. At least understanding from a friend of mine that the Soap Training House of Saidpur (Bengal) is the most reliable place for such training, I travelled all the way from that distant place to Saidpur and experimented with my own hands that preparation of all varieties of Toilet and washing soaps according to their instructions. Their processes are simple and complete and their soaps are as good as anything. The rates of each soap are also very low. There is a clear margin of profit from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. in the whole-sale rate. After finishing all practical training they give their special instructions. They are invaluable thing as they give out the deepmost trade secrets of soaps. Their fair and honest dealings are quite befitting their high education. To be frank and sincere, I must say that the proprietors are doing a signal service to the country by encouraging people to earn independent livelihood by manufacturing an article of daily use.

I return to-day fully satisfied offering my heartly thanks and gratitudes.

Yours faithfully,
N. RAMASAWMY.
P.W.D. Secretariate,
Irrigation Branch,
Rangoon.

Dated Saidpur,
The 23rd October, 1931.
(Advt.).

GOVT 'S PROFESSION ABOUT STABLE RUPEE HYPOCRITICAL

Action Dictated From London.

In a telegram to the Finance Department of Government of India, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber once again expresses their emphatic protest against the present Exchange policy.

The present position is not only generally against Indian interests, but is deliberately vague, and leaves the business community exposed to all sorts surprises and vagaries; and the suspicion is now strengthened that such action is generally dictated from London.

In view of the present situation, when the only certainty is that the Government will not let Rupee go below 1-5 49/64, the Committee cannot but point out that Government's profession of giving a stable Rupee to India becomes hypocritical, since no limit is fixed beyond which the Rupee in terms of Sterling may soar.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY IN DHRANGADHAR STATE.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO POLICE EXCESSES.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Nov. 7.

It is understood that the Dhrangadhra State officers have not been paid their monthly salaries for some months past.

The financial stringency has been accentuated by the attitude of the State with regard to the holding of State People's Conference. It is learnt that a Committee of Enquiry with Mr. Rayibhai Maulkchand Doshi as its president has been appointed to look into the police excess in connection with two lathi charges which led to a storm of protests in the Press and on the platform. Only one witness has been examined so far.

It is understood on reliable authority that Mr. Kealy, Agent Geseral Western India States Agency has come down to Rajkot and is waiting the orders of the Government of India to give full effect to retrenchment proposals. Many managers whose period has expired are going to be replaced by younger men.

The local Sahitya Sabha celebrated the Savanna Mahotsava of Mr. Ardeshar F. Khabardar the celebrated Gujrati poet. Prof. Pathakja of Surat presided on the occasion. The President was authorised to send a message of greeting to the Poet whose great works were mentionet by the President.

PREMIER REMINDED OF DECLARATION OF 19TH JAN.

Conference Of Central Legislature Members.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

With reference to the discussions of the Minority problems proceeding at present at the Round Table Conference, an influencial meeting members of the Central Legislature was held this afternoon under the chairmanship of Sir Hari Singh Gour, leader of the Opposition in the Assembly when the following resolutions were adopted and it was decided to cable them to the Prime Minister with a request that the same be circulated among the members of the Conference.

The Conference respectfully reminds the Prime Minister of his own declaration of 19th January 1931 in the House of Commons condemning communal electorates and weighted representation.

The Conference thinks that this view is in conformity with the general principles of minority protection formulated by the League of nations to which both Britain and India are signatories.

Hindus stand by the Leagues formula declared by Henderson for world application and already accepted by Turkey among other Nations. The Conference strongly feels that the constitutional progress of 250 million Hindus should not be blocked by unreasonable minority pretentions and deprecates protection for any community wherever it is in a majority, as it is a negation of all principles of democracy.

The following cable was sent to Mr. MacDonald.—"Conference of leading members of Assembly and the public held to-day adopted a resolution requesting you to adhere to your House of Commons speech of January last against communal electorates weightage and protection of majority in subversion of established settlement of League of Nations."—A.P.

FACTS ABOUT EXCHANGE RATIO.

(Continued from page 6.)

Ramayana seeking refuge all over the world and finding none.

It was then that the rate remained apparently steady at about 18 pence but, let me remind Mr. Batliwala, that it was not at 18 pence gold but at 18 pence sterling, which meant about 16 pence gold most of the time.

Even the Hilton-Young Commission had to accept that prices had adjusted themselves to 18 pence only by 6% per cent. The rupee was certainly over-valued to the extent of the remaining 35 per cent. and there was no justification for doing so.

FUTILITY OF "PEGGING UP."

Lastly let me remind Mr. Batliwala that the rupee rose to 24 and 34 pence not because of the economic factors but because of the rise in the price of silver and the Government did not know of any means of preventing the melting of silver coins, except to increase their sterling value. Consequently, when the silver crisis was over, the rupee should have been allowed to settle itself instead of being forced up to 18 pence by managing the currency.

I am glad to know that Mr. Batliwala keeps an open mind and I hope he will allow some of these facts to get into it I am not advocating a depreciated exchange but I want to show that Mr. Batliwala has not made out any case for the pegged-up exchange value of the rupee.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report, dated, London October 31:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £135358624 on the 14th instant, as compared with £135239162 on the previous Wednesday.

Offerings of gold in the open market have been on a small scale. Yesterday about £90000 of African gold was available and was disposed of to Continental buyers at 105s|9d per fine ounce.

On the 19th instant it was announced that the Canadian Government had passed an Order in Council prohibiting the export of gold from Canada except under licence issued by the Minister of Finance; such licence will only be granted to Canadian Chartered Banks.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent value per fine ounce of £ Sterling
Oct. 15th	106s|6d. 15s|11.4d.
Oct. 16th	106s|11d. 15s|10.7d.
Octo. 17th	106s|11d. 15s|10.7d.
Oct. 19th	106s|8d. 15s.11.1d.
Oct 20th	105s|9d. 15s| 9.8d.
Oct. 21st	104s|8d 16s|2.8d.
Average	106s.2.8. 15s|11.9d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 12th instant to midday on the 19th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1451433
British West Africa	58873
New Zealand	45110
British India	205176
Canada	16088
Netherlands	40991
Other countries	21106
Total	£1838877

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£1127331
France	503138
Austria	44150
Germany	2063
Sweden	13550
Switzerland	16926
Other countries	16962
Total	£1741931

*Includes £706870 exported during the period 17th to 21st September 1931 and also £362631 coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom which was imported from the United States during the period 5th to 8th October 1931.

SILVER.

Until yesterday the market had been poorly supplied, the Manchurian situation and movements of exchange making for hesitation on the part of sellers. Demand for bear covering and some speculative buying caused prices to advance sharply and quotations reached 17.5|8d. for cash and 17.3|4d. for two months' delivery. Yesterday, however, weaker advices from the East and the more favourable trend of the U. S. exchange brought freer offerings from China and America, resulting in a sharp fall of 1|2d is both quotations; a further fall of 1|4d. to-day brought prices down to 16.7|8d. and 17d. for the respective deliveries.

The demand being largely for near delivery to cover bear sales, the discount on cash silver was decreased to 3|16d. on the 16th instant and again to 1|8d on the 19th instant.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1931.

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No Settlement Through January Declaration.

R. T. C. "A CRIMINAL WASTE".

Babu Rajendra Prasad's Warning To Government.

RESPONSE WILL BE TREMENDOUS—IF FIGHT IS RESUMED.

"If I judge the temper of the people aright, I have no doubt that response, in case of revival of hostilities, will be tremendous. I do not consider the period of Truce as a waste. In fact it has been helpful in conserving the Nation's energy and in disciplining its enthusiasm" says Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of an interview to the "Search light."

Criticising the announcement that the Premier's declaration of India Policy made on the 19th January stands intact Rajendra Babu observes that "if the position of the British Government to-day is the same as it was embodied in that Declaration, then the money and time spent over the present Conference have been a criminal waste."

CHAPRA, Nov. 7.

Q.--Do you expect any change in the Indian policy by the formation of the new Government in England?

A.—No. I do not expect any change. So far as India is concerned there is no party in England. Particularly after last year's experience of the Labour Government under Mr. MacDonald, we have no reason to think that Labour Party, when in office, can be different from any other party. In one respect the presest Ministry may even be better than the Labour Ministry. We shall know exactly where we stand. We shall not be lost in a jungle of words.

JANUARY DECLARATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Q.—Do you think that if the declaration of 19th January stands and what is contained therein is given to India, there will be no division in the Congress Camp, and the history of the Gaya Congress will not be repeated at Puri?

A.—The declaration of 19th January was carefully considered by the then Working Committee when Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal, Sardar Vallabhai were in jail I am disclosing no secrets when I say that there was not one man in the Working Committee who was prepared to look at the declaration as in any way approaching the Congress demand. If the intention of the British Government is to remain in the position which it took on the 19th January, then the expenditure incurred and the time spent in calling the second Round Table Conference were a criminal waste. Congress people have this satisfaction that they never built any hopes on the Conference, and if they agreed to send their representative it was only to avoid the charge of being sulky which some of our own countrymen would have levelled against us. It is a question of few days more, and we shall know exactly the achievement of the second Round Table Conference, as Mahatmaji has said on so many occasions. Congress participation has made the Congress position clear before the world and if the Conference fails, as it looks almost certain that it is going to, the blame will not lie at our doors. The Congress will know how to deal with the situation when it arises. I do not anticipate any defference of opinion in Congress ranks if, the Government stands by the declaration of the 19th January and does nothing more.

"RESPONSE WILL BE TREMENDOUS.

Q.—Now that the enthusiasm and the 'war mentality' of the people has been chilled after the Delhi Settlement and in the existing unprecedented economic depression in the country, do you think that the response to the call of the Congress will be as great as that of last year? You can say this with special authority in view of your recent stay in Bardoli and your tour in Bihar.

A.—If I judge the temper of the people aright, I have no doubt that the response will be tremendous. I do not consider the period of truce to be wasted from our point of view. In Satyagraha, discipline and self-control are quite as essential as push and dash. This period has been helpful in conserving the nation's energy and in disciplining its enthusiasm. These will be great assets in the next fight. The Government has during this period also provided sufficient cause to the people to distrust its motive and to fight with grim determination when the call again comes. I have, therefore, no misgivings. The economic depression is likely more to help than to hinder the national movement. All revolutions, peaceful or armed, have their origin in economic discontent, and, I believe, world, forces and mismanagement of Indian affairs by the Government will combine to make the Indian discontent deep and widespread.

INDICATION IN BEHAR.

Q.—What indications do you find in your own province to form the opinion expressed so kindly by you in your answer to my last question?

A.—In this province most of our time since the truce has been taken up in implementing the truce terms. Our part was easily done but we have had prolonged correspondence with the Government to get the Government fulfil its part. I am not satisfied that the Government response has been adequate. But I have avoided creating any trouble, and even the Government can have no complaint against us in this province. We have not been doing anything aggressive and even in the matter of picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops—a right which was recognised and conceded by the Settlement,—we have relied more upon propaganda than upon picketing. With the apparent calm enforced by ourselves one is likely to be misled into thinking that all will be quiet in this province, but I know that beneath the surface there is deep discontent ever ready to express itself in a disciplined and organised manner as it did last year. Really it is incredible how little external preparation is required for a campaign of Civil Disobedience and when Government officials talk of our keeping up the 'war mentality,' they simply do not understand Satyagraha and the tactics of non-violence. We really need no preparation. The only preparation that is needed is discipline and that we are having in the very observance of the truce terms.

The Congress organisation, as it is, is there, but I do not think that in a vast movement, even the Congress organisation, widespread as it is, will be able to keep up in tact. A mass movements throws up its own leaders even as it did last year. The people fust imbibe the principle of Satyagraha and they will know in terms of Satyagraha how particular situations can be dealt with. No amount of forethought can provide against all contingencies. Mahatmaji's teachings have been gradually soaking into the people and I can look forward with confidence to their acting rightly even if there are no leaders to guide them.

WITH BRITISH BIG BUSINESS!

Muslims To Enter Into Trade Agreement?

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Muslims who were reported to be entering into a trade agreement with British commercial interests have made further progress in that direction.

It is believed that details concerning the floating of a new company in India with Muslim support are well in hand and a hope to build up trade relations on a big scale with British merchants who are anxious to take away trade from Hindu merchants, and who also supported the Congress in the last civil disobedience struggle.

It is reported that the Aga Khan who supports the scheme will be willing to join the concern as one of the Directors.

WHEN IS MAHATMA LEAVING FOR INDIA?

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Miss Lester interviewed by Reuter, said that Gandhiji had told her nothing on the question of leaving England at present which he would certainly have done if he had any intention of leaving. She would be greatly surprised if Gandhiji did not carry out his prearranged European programme.—Reuter.

MALAVIYAJI TO VISIT CAMBRIDGE.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Pandit Malaviya is visiting Cambridge as a guest of the Vice-Chancellor of the University next week-end.

LAST DAY OF HINDU YEAR.

Gandhiji Attends Grosvenor-House Function.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Nearly 300 guests accepted Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas' invitation to a reception to mark the last day of the Hindu year.

Mahatma Gandhi, in order to converse with the guests at the party had broken his silency by 3 in the afternoon, having started it earlier yesterday.

In the centre of the reception hall in Grosvenor House Sir Purshottamdas received his English and Indian friends including large number of city men in Indian dress with a bright red turban and a red mark on his forehead.

The guests who were foreign to Indian customs were deeply interested in understanding the significance of the illuminated swastika that decorated the hall as a sacred symbol of good luck.

NIZAM AND BERAR

"British Govt. Not To Oppose Indian Govt.'s Recommendations."

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

As regards the question of Berar it is reported that the Secretary of State has informed Sir Akbar Hydari that the matter should be further discussed with the Indian Government.

So far as the British Government was concerned, it would not oppose any recommendation which the Indian Government might make in the matter of the return of Berar to the Nizam.

In this connection it is likely that the Nizam will pay a visit to the Viceroy early next month after Sir Akbar Hydari's return to India.

NEW CABINET AND INDIA.

Premier's Talks With Irwin.

SIR G. CORBETT ASKED TO SOLVE COMMUNAL PROBLEM?

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

I understand that during his conversations with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Lord Sankey assured them that the British Government wanted to hasten matters with regard to the Round Table Conference.

He urged them, however, to realise the difficulties that lie ahead of the Cabinet in view of the trying times through which the British nation is passing.

Though he could not say definitely that the Premier proposed to declare the British Government's policy towards India, he knew fully well that the Premier contemplated the summoning the Minorities immediately.

"MAC"-IRWIN TALKS.

It is reported that the Premier had a long talk with Lord Irwin yesterday with special reference to the Hindu Muslim question.

I understand that the Government contemplate evolving a scheme to settle the communal question by taking jointly under consideration the Government of India's despatch on the Simon report and the Corbett scheme.

It is understood that Sir Geoffrey Corbett has been asked to prepare a new scheme which will fit in with what is propounded in the original Corbett scheme as well as with the Government of India's despatch.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

Marquess Of Lothian Appointed.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Marquess of Lothian has been appointed Under-Secretary for India.—Reuter.

MINISTERS NOT IN CABINET.

Appointments Announced

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The appointments of Ministers not in the Cabinet which have been announced include:—

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Captain Eden.

Under-Secretary for Dominions—Malcolm MacDonald.

Under-Secretary for Colonies—Sir Robert Hamilton.

Under-Secretary for India—Marquess of Lothian.

Under-Secretary for Air—Sir Philip Sassoon.

Minister of Overseas Trade—Major Colville.

Attorney—General—Sir William Jowitt.

Solicitor-General—Sir Thomas Inskip.

Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster—J. C. C. Davidson.

Financial Secretary to admiralty—Lord Stanley.

Secretary for Mines—Issac Foot

Under-Secretary for War—Earl Stanhope.

Financial Secretary to War Office—Duff Cooper.

Financial Secretary to Treasury—Walter Elliott.

Chief Government Whip—Captain Margesson.

Of thirty-two appointments, nineteen are Conservatives, eight Liberals and five National Labour.—Reuter.

"NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WON OFFICE BY CHICANERY AND FRAUD."

Mr. George Lansbury Charges New Cabinet With Abuse Of Broadcasting.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The duty of moving and seconding the address in reply to the King's speech in the House of Commons this afternoon was entrusted to Conservative member of the House of Commons, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, who had a bumper majority of 14,000 votes in the general election, and the National Labourite Mr. Flint who only scraped in by two votes.

Mr. Lloyd chiefly concerned himself with the economic situation. He drew attention to the present large imports of foreign goods in anticipation of the expected protective tariffs and declared that Government would have overwhelming support if they decided to take measures to deal with the position. Mr. Flint particularly welcomed reference in his speech to the League and Disarmament Conference.

"CHICANERY AND FRAUD."

Mr. George Lansbury's debut as the leader of the Opposition and the only member of the ex-Cabinet on the opposition side was observed with certain ironical interest from Government Benches. He bitterly declared that this was no National Government but one which had won office by chicanery, fraud abuse of broadcasting and raising of panic for which they knew there was no justification. The Opposition would submit proposals for dealing with the crisis.

"A WICKED LIE."

The first scene in the new Parliament occurred when Mr. Lansbury took exception to Mr. Walter Runciman's statement on the eve of the election that Savings Banks funds had been endangered earlier in the year owing to loans to Unemployment Fund. Labourites declared that statement was a wicked lie which evoked cries of "withdraw" from Conservatives".

MAC'S MANIFOLD PROBLEMS.

Mr. MacDonald at the outset said that the work of Government would be to follow precisely the lines of the manifesto on which it had won the election, namely to deal with currency problem, credits problem, balance of trade problem and balance of budget problem. It remained true that the Chancellor of Exchequer would be in the happy position of being able to declare that budget had been balanced and that we were no longer living on our capital alone or by borrowing. The industrial position was showing very hopeful signs of improvement. Effective steps would be taken to check signs of profiteering. If cost of bread had slowly to rise, it must not go a farthing above the economic limit which was necessary to revive world trade. If Government found, before the House rose before Christmas, that dumping existed, it would make recommendations and ask for powers to deal with the matter.

The Premier referred to the unnatural economic adjustments through transfer of blocks of gold from one Nation to another without regard to circumstances. This would eventually lead to the impoverishment of both. It was necessary immediately to come into contact—and this was already in hand—with Nations primarily concerned so as to make arrangements to extricate ourselves from absurd economic entanglements. But great care was necessary to obtain success. He attached highest importance to M. Laval's visit to the United States and hoped that it would firstly lead to Franco-German understanding. Every Nation involved must be party to the agreement in the final understanding. That was Government's policy.

R. T. C. TO CONTINUE.

Continuing Mr. MacDonald said, that the Round Table Conference would continue. He hoped that sufficient agreement would be reached to enable the Imperial Government to go ahead and produce its policy in the form of practical proposals for legislation.—Reuter.

KING'S EARNEST PRAYER FOR SUCCESS OF R. T. AND BURMA CONFERENCES.

SPEECH FROM THRONE ON OPENING PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The financial crisis dominates the Speech from the Throne read by His Majesty the King in opening Parliament at noon to-day. The traditional splendour of the occasion was not dimmed by a November drizzle.

The King said: "My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly. My Government intend to pursue a policy of peace and goodwill, and will continue their active interest in the work of the League, particularly devoting their close attention to preparations for the Disarmament Conference, the successful result of which would, I am convniced, produce great and universal benefit.

"My Government are deeply concerned at the serious financial and economic situation of the world, and they will do their utmost, in co-operation with other Government and in a spirit of mutual helpfulness to find ways for restoring the volume of international trade.

"The Indian Round Table Conference continues its work. A Conference of representatives of Burma will shortly be assembling. It is my earnest prayer that the deliberations of both these Conferences should be crowned with success.

CLARIFYING POWERS OF DOMINION PARLIAMENTS.

"In conformity with the undertaking given to representatives of the Dominions in 1930, a measure will be laid before Parliament giving statutory effect to certain declarations and resolutions of the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930. This measure is designed to clarify the powers of Dominion Parliaments and promote a spirit of free co-operation amongst the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"My Government have received from Canada a proposal that the Economic Conference, which was adjourned in 1930, should be convened at Ottawa as soon as possible. My Ministers welcome the invitation which will be considered in the most sympathetic spirit and with an earnest desire to come to some mutually advantageous arrangement with the Governments of the Dominions.

BALANCING THE BUDGET.

"By the General Election the Nation has endorsed the measures of economy for balancing the budget, constituting the first essential steps in the solution of financial and economic problems. My Ministers invited the Nation to empower them to pursue a policy fully designed to re-establish confidence in our financial stability with authority to frame plans ensuing a favourable balance of trade.

"My Government sought from the Nation unfettered discretion to consider every proposal likely to assist in this purpose and they have received a clear and emphatic mandate in that connection. Government are already considering important problems involved and decisions will be reached and applied with the least possible delay and any necessary legislation will be submitted to Parliament."

PROBLEMS BEFORE NEW GOVERNMENT.

"Mac" Pleads For Time For Work To Mature.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Roars of applause punctuated the points for world betterment enunciated by Mr. MacDonald in his anxiously awaited speech at the Guildhall He appealed to the Nation to give the Government time to mature its plans, and ensure that its work was thoroughly effective.

Government had two great problems to solve, namely, balance its budget and balance its trade, and it meant to solve them. He appealed to the Nation fully to support Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Walter Runciman on whose shoulders primarily devolved the colossal task.

Britain's currency problem, created by the conditions of the outside world, could only be successfully faced when those conditions improved. The position of Germany must be subject to complete overhauling, in which Germany should be a willing co-operator to produce tolerable and practicable agreements which would not lead to more and more financial and trade difficulties.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN?

Mr. MacDonald asked impressively what was going to happen on February 29 when the credits granted to Germany matured. "A heavy responsibility rests on the Governments of the old and new worlds to avoid calamity. Next month we may enter the fringe of the storm area."

The British Government was reviewing the whole situation, but it was for the Governments concerned, particularly France and Germany, to come together and make concessions, to prevent disaster.

Britain intended as soon as practicable to stabilise sterling, but the time for it would depend on outside factors. Meanwhile the main objective would be a substantial maintenance of the internal purchasing value of sterling.

The Disarmament Conference could not be dissociated from the general world conditions. Britain would work to its utmost to secure the success of the Conference, but in disarmament no Nation could march far ahead of the others. The Premier drew attention to the hopeful signs of a trade revival and cited as an instance that unemployment had decreased by 114,000 in the past five weeks. The improvement was particularly reflected in the large industries like wool and cotton.

"EVOLUTION OF THIS WONDERFUL EMPIRE."

"We will continue the evolution of 'this wonderful Empire' which appears to be the first successfully to substitute common loyalty for coercion and affection for a legal force," said the Premier in the course of his Guildhall speech on Tuesday. Indian Princes and representatives of their fellow-subjects are again with us. Constitution building is a very difficult undertaking not only for the medical man, but also for the politician, and the problem of giving India a constitution, is peculiarly more difficult on account of the Indian circumstances. The constitution, when it comes, must work. It is useless giving a constitution which does not work.

"It must give internal peace to India and provide opportunities for progress in a self-governing India. We ourselves have implanted in the hearts of Indians aspirations and ideals which they have brought with them to the Round Table Conference. We ourselves must have the courage to carry out the results of our education and instruction.

"I believe that we have impressed upon them the fact that we are sincere. I believe that they trust us and those are the essential foundations of any constitution given to any country on the face of the earth."

DONATION FOR 'HARIJAN' ASHRAM.

SHETH NANJI KALIDAS' CONTRIBUTION.

(From Our Correspondent).

PORBANDAR, Nov. 7.

When the deputation of the Kathiawad Antiyaja (Harijan) Samittee metlast year for collecting funds in Africa, Mahatma Gandhiji gave a letter of introduction on Sheth Nanjibhai Kalidas of this place who owns a big sugar factory in Africa. Sheth Saheb at once responded to the note of Mahatmaji and promised to pay Rs. 5000 towards the building for Chhaya Ashram.

The Committee was in search of a good building. At last one good building with a well-built compound wall and a well was bought a couple of days back from the auction sale on Chhaya plot in Borbandar. The Harijan Samittee of Kathiawad has now three Ashrams when there are buildings of their own at Vartej, Wadhwan and Porbandar.

It is to be hoped other leaders of Harijan follow the example of Sheth Saheb and send their mite to the Kathiawad Harijan Samittee an excellent work which is doing all excellent work for the uplift of the depressed.

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